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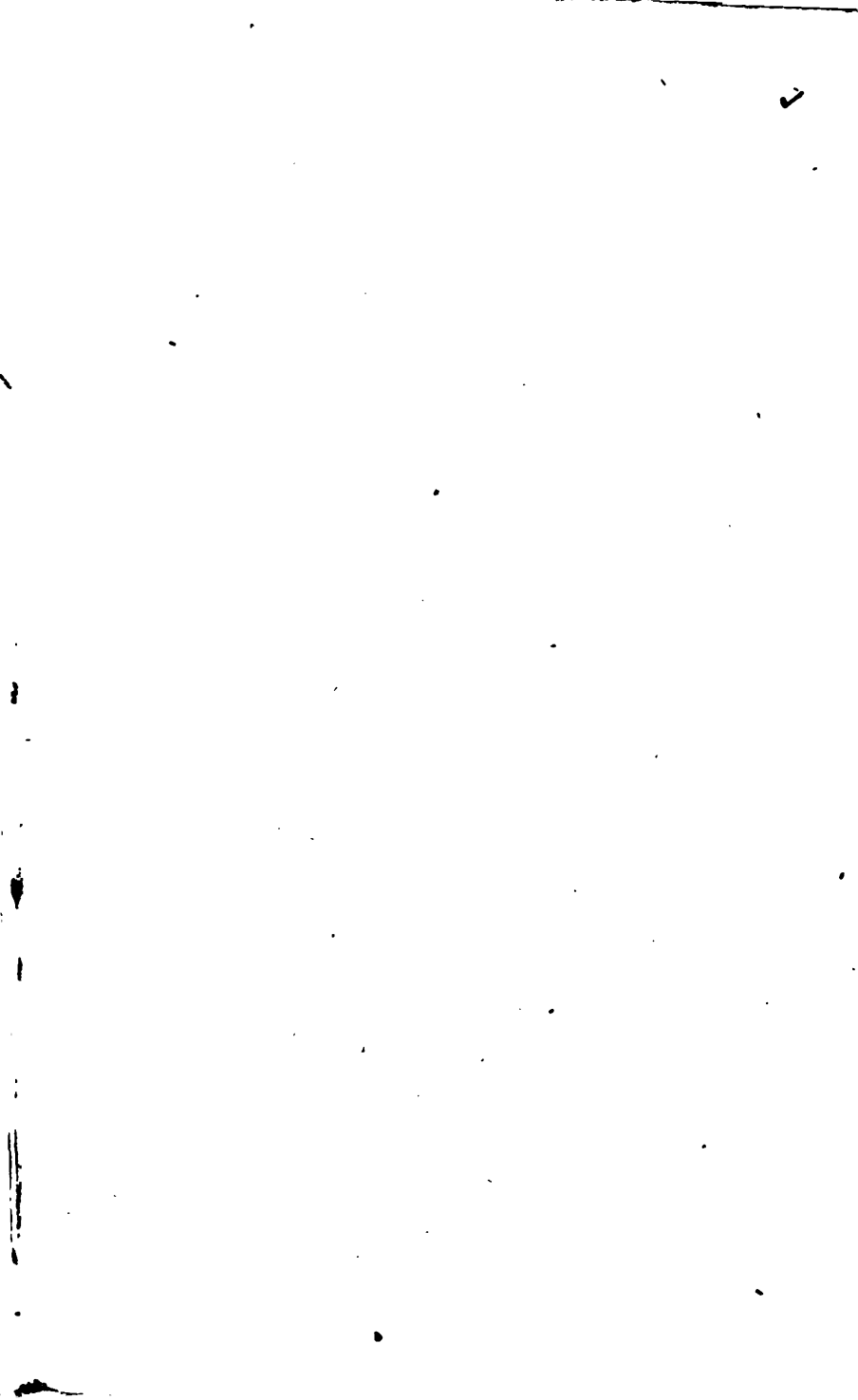
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Gough
Scotland add^d 8⁰⁰/₁₁ 194.

Agshire
1





A
GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Principal Families in Ayrshire,
MORE PARTICULARY
IN
Cunninghame.

By GEORGE ROBERTSON.

" Multa renascentur quae jam cecidere."

VOL. I.



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1823.

Entered in Stationers Hall.

Co

The Right Honourable

Archibald William,

Thirteenth Earl of Eglintoun,

Second Baron Ardrossan,

&c. &c. &c.

AND TWENTY-THIRD GENERATION FROM

Robert de Mundegumbri,

The first of his Illustrious House who came to Scotland about the year

1160,

THE FOLLOWING WORK,

Is Respectfully Inscribed,

BY

THE AUTHOR.



Prefatory Note.

ABOUT three years ago I published a Topographical Description of Cunninghamham, together with a genealogical account of the principal families in that Bailiwick. That work was all bespoke by the time it was out of the press, and, though frequently inquired for afterwards, a copy of it was not to be had.

This led me to revise the whole, with the view of bringing out a new edition: but as it appeared to be the latter, rather than the former part of the work, that the demand pointed at, I have, in the present production, directed my labours exclusively to the genealogy.

This part of the subject, is indeed one that was more susceptible of im-

provement than the other, and, at the same time, it laid open a wider range of investigation. In the original edition, while it included few of those ancient families, however distinguished, that had either become extinct, or had left the country, it omitted many respectable families of the present times, whose genealogy is nevertheless interesting. It may be added too, that the authorities for these family histories were not, in general, very distinctly stated, nor indeed were the researches on the subject very minutely conducted: conjoined, as it was, with the topographical and statistical particulars, the genealogical part formed but a secondary consideration.

In this new work, the history of families, as far as known, is traced from the time they became connected with the country, and is brought down to the present day. The authorities

are generally inserted in the narrative, or, where not specially stated, they rest on communications from the respective families themselves:—For though much of the modern part of their history is known to myself, yet I advance nothing on my own authority alone, the short accounts given of the different mansions excepted: In these notices the proprietors have no participation.

From thirty to forty family histories, chiefly in manuscript, remain still in my hands, connected with Cunningham; also several from other districts in Ayrshire, while more are expected. These will form the subject of another volume, which, in due time, may appear.

G. R.

Bower-Lodge, June 18. 1823,

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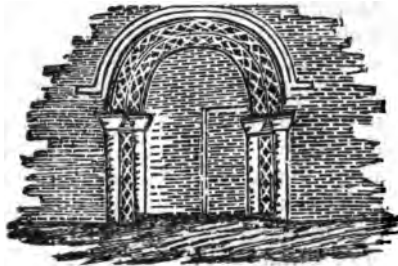
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ERRATA.

- P. 74. line 5. *for dimidiatum, read dimidiatam.*
 80. l. 17. *for dimidietem, read dimidiatam.*
Ib. l. 21. *for Thomas, read Thoma.*
 149, l. 25. *for 1722, read 1724.*
 64, line 1. *for Lochridge, read Clochridge.*



GENEALOGY
OF
THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES.

Ardrossan de Ardrossan.

THE times in which this family flourished were times of great obscurity in the history of this country. Previous to the reign of Alexander III. the notices respecting any Scottish family are remarkably scanty: not only few in number, but meagre in circumstances. Of this family, in particular, the history is very limited. The succession, so far as known, may be arranged thus:

I. "Arthurus de Ardrossan is witness to a charter, *Hugoni de Craufurd, de terris de Monock*, in 1226."—*Nisbet*.

II. Dom. Fergus de Ardrossan is the next that comes under my notice, as incidentally mentioned in a cause betwixt Dom. Godfrey de Ross and the town of Irvine in 1260. Probably the son of the preceding. (This is indeed the opinion of the continuator of Nisbet, who thus proceeds: "Then Fergusius de Ardrossan, who I take to be the son of the former, gets a charter erecting his own estate and the estate of *William Ker* and *Richard de Boyle*, which is the lands of Kersland and Ryesholme, who were his vassals, "*in unam integram et liberam baroniam de Ardrossan,*" as from the charter in the rolls of Robert Bruce. His estate came by his heir female to the Eglintons of That Ilk; both the estates came to centre in John Montgomery of Eagleshame.") Then there is

III. Bricius de Ardrossan, who is a witness in three different charters of Malise Earl of Strathern, in the chartulary of Inchaffray; the first dated Feb. 14. 1266; the second in 1268; and the third on Nov. 30. 1271. See Observations on the Battle of Largs; by J. Dillon.—The next is

IV. Godfridus de Ardrossan, who appears in the Ragman Roll in 1296. There are two other of this family who appear about this time, as taken notice of by Mr. Wood, under the title *Eglinton*—namely, Fergus de Ardrossan, and

Robinus de Ardrossan his brother, (probably younger sons of the above Godfridus) who, after the surrender of Stirling castle, signed the instrument of recognition of Edward, July 24. 1303.

V. Hugh de Ardrossan appears to have been the head of this family in 1305, when, on the 15th October that year, he is fined by Edward in 3 years rent of his estate, as his share of the price of an indemnity then granted to the Scots. See Wood as above.—Next comes

VI. Sir Fergus de Ardrossan. In 1315 he accompanied Edward Bruce on his expedition to Ireland; and he appears as one of those renowned Scottish Barons who wrote the famed Letter to the Pope in 1320. He must be also the same Fergus mentioned in the Remarks on the Ragman Roll, in Nisbet, Vol. II. who got the charter of free barony in the reign of Robert Bruce; though the continuator of Nisbet may have been wrong in assigning it to No. II. the son of Arthur.—The last of them mentioned in any record that I have seen, is

VII. Godfrey de Ardrossan, (son, it may be, of the preceding,) who is witness to an undated charter, in the reign of David II. to the Abbot of Kilwinning. To this charter, John Stewart of Periston also is witness; and this must have been after 1333, for *James Stewart, the first of Periston*, was that year killed at the

battle of Halidownhill; of course there could have been no *John Stewart* of Periston, till after that time. Should this Godfrey have been the last male of the Ardrossans, it may be inferred that either his sister or his daughter carried this estate by marriage, (as Nisbet asserts, and as is otherwise known,) to the Eglintons of Eglinton, from whence it came, not long after, to the Montgomery family, by the marriage of Sir John Montgomery of Eagleshame, with Elisabeth, the heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton of That Ilk, about, or soon after 1360.

The old castle of Ardrossan is set down on the promontory of that name, about a mile west from the town of Saltcoats. It has been a place of great dimensions, and strongly fortified, according to the style of the times. It is now ruinous, and even little, comparatively, of the ruins remain, the greater part of them having been carried off by Oliver Cromwell, to construct a fortification at Ayr. The late Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, in 1806, was created a British Baron by this title, and soon after built an elegant villa in the vicinity, where he occasionally resided. Here too is the harbour of Ardrossan, that magnificent work, which his Lordship erected at an expence little short of £80,000. The conterminous barony of Ardrossan is among the most valuable estates belonging to the Eglinton

family, and which has remained, undiminished in their possession, ever since it was acquired nearly 500 years ago.*

Arnot of Lochrig,

(Now Arnot Stewart of Lochridge.)

THIS is a very ancient family, still represented by a lineal descendant, though latterly of a different name, but maternally descended from the Arnots, who can be traced back as possessors of that estate for more than four hundred years.

The earliest notice that I have obtained of them, is from a paper in the charter chest of the Burgh of Irvine, dated in 1417. It refers to a cause betwixt that royal Burgh and William

* Craufurd, who calls this family by the name of *Barclay*, says, it is "a family of great antiquity," and that "Richard de Barclay, their ancestor, is mentioned a witness in a charter of the Abbey of Kilwinning, founded by Hugh de Morve, Constable of Scotland, in Malcom IV.'s time," (inter 1153 et 1165.) See Renfrewshire, p. 121.—This indicates an origin still more ancient; and it is ascertained that the Barclays of that age, and for long after, were in great power and credit in this country. It is to be remarked here that the tradition of the neighbourhood is in favour of this opinion, that the Ardrossans were Barclays. These are evidently of the same family with that of De Berkeley in England, who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066; their armorial bearings being essentially the same to this day, viz. a *chevron betwixt croclets palee*, more or fewer, and with a variety in the tincture, according as the different branches chose to distinguish themselves one from another.

Fraunces of Stane, respecting the right to a piece of muir ground, which was decided in favour of the town by Robert Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, in consequence of a verdict given by a jury of 15, chiefly country gentlemen, called together for this inquest on the subject.

I. John de Arnot de Lochrig, is the fourth on the roll,* and with him this pedigree commences. From the rank he appears to hold, it is probable that the property had been some time in the possession of his family; but this point cannot now be ascertained. From the time of John de Arnot, there is a chasm in the records of the family; but towards the close of the fifteenth century we find the property possessed by Henry Arnot, in all probability grandson to John: he may therefore be stated as No. 3.

III. Henry Arnot of Lochrig was succeeded by his son,

IV. Andrew Arnot of Lochrig, as appears by a precept of seisin from the crown, dated 11th May 1505, in favour of Andrew Arnot of Loch-

* These were, John de Camera de Gadgirth, John Locarde de le Bar, Robert Ross de Tarbart, John de Arnot de Lochrig, Robert de Fergushill de eodem, Henry de Conynghame, John Boyle de Caleburn, Alexander Fraser de Knock, Finlaum Monfode de eodem, John de Langmuir, de eodem, John Homei, Gilbert Spere, John Gibbounson, William Dobynsoun, and Adam Lachlane.

rig, as heir to Henry Arnot his father. Andrew Arnot was succeeded by

V. Robert Arnot of Lochrig, who, in 1556, obtained a charter of the lands of Lochrig, from Mary Queen of Scots. There are other deeds in which the names of Robert Arnot elder and younger of Lochrig are associated. Another son, Andrew, is also mentioned. Robert, the younger, appears to have died before his father, who was succeeded by his second son,

VI. Andrew Arnot of Lochrig. "Andrew Arnot, heir of Robert Arnot of Lochrig, by a charter in 1574, in the 5 merk land O. E. of Rosfynnick and Wattisfynnick with a share of the common muir of Rowallan." See *Retours*, lately published. He appears also as a witness to a charter by Lord Boyd to Thomas and Margaret Crawford of the lands of Giffordland and others, of date Nov. 21. 1577. See under that title. He was succeeded by a son, also of his own name,

VII. Andrew Arnot of Lochrig, as appears by a charter of the lands of Lochrig, granted by James VI. 17th July 1602: To Andrew Arnot, son and heir to Andrew Arnot of Lochrig and to Margaret Cunninghame his spouse, of the lands of Lochrig and others within written.— Andrew Arnot obtained, in 1616, a tack of the teinds of Lochrig—for the space of his own life,

the lives of his two next heirs, and for five nine-
teen years thereafter—from John Archbishop of
St Andrews, commendator of the abbacy of
Kilwinning. This tract is rather a curious do-
cument, and purports to be granted—"Because
Andrew Arnot of Lochrig and his predecessores
are and haiff been kyndlie tackesmen and pos-
sessoures of these teyndes for many and dyvers
zeirs bygone."—Andrew Arnot was succeeded
by his son,

VIII. Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, which
appears from a charter, dated 29th May 1623,
in favour of Alexander Arnot, as heir to Andrew
Arnot his father, on a precept from the chan-
cery. See also a *Retour* dated May 3d 1623.
"Alexander Arnot, heir of Andrew Arnot his
father, of the £5 land O. E. of Löchrig, and 5
merk land O. E. of Fynnykross, dominio de
Rowallan." He married Elisabeth Crawford,
third daughter of John Crawford of Crawford-
land, by Margaret Blair, daughter of John Blair
of That Ilk. [See Crawfordland genealogy.]—
He was succeeded by his son,

IX. Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, who, on
the 10th Aug. 1637, was retoured heir to his fa-
ther Alexander Arnot in the £5 land O. E. of
Fynnykross, dominio de Rowallan. He mar-
ried Jean Sempill, daughter of William Sempill
of Fulwood, (by Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick

Houstoun,) the most ancient cadet of the Sempill family. Their contract of marriage—witnessed by Cunninghame of Corsehill, William Sempill, elder, and John Sempill, younger, of Fulwood—is dated February 1639. Alexander Arnot built the present house of Lochrig. He died before the year 1647, and left two infant sons, Alexander and Andrew. He was succeeded by the eldest;

X. Alexander Arnot of Lochrig; whose long minority is attested by many papers relating to the transactions of his curators. On the 16th June, 1657, he was retoured heir to his father, “Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, in the £5 land O. E. of Lochrig, and 5 merk land O. E. of Funkross.” He married Janet Arnot, daughter to Arnot of That Ilk, in Fife, and had, by her, two sons and three daughters. The younger brother, Andrew Arnot, distinguished himself among the brave men who, in those tyrannical times, took up arms in defence of civil and religious liberty. Capt. Arnot; brother to the laird of Lochrig, is honourably mentioned in the account of the battle at Pentland Hills, Nov. 28. 1666. When the covenanters were surprised by Dalzell’s Dragoons, he did not wait for the attack, but led on his men against General Drummond, and succeeded in repulsing him; though at the head of a select squadron. He was

taken prisoner, tried on the 4th Dec. following, condemned—executed, and, according to the savage practice of that bloody period, his head was fixed on the Water-Yett of Edinburgh. [See *Cruikshank*].—In 1689 his name is included among a very numerous list of those sufferers, whose sentence of forfeiture, in the preceding reigns, was revoked, and their families restored to their rights.—To return to Alexander Arnot: it appears by a deed, dated 1696, that, with the consent of his wife Janet Arnot, and of Alexander his eldest son and heir apparent, he disposed of the lands of Rosefinnick and others, to Robert Barns of Kirkhill. He at the same time sold the farms of Mosside and Mosshead, in the parish of Fenwick, to Wilson afterwards of Haghouse. From these sales it appears, that the property had originally been more extensive, and there is reason to believe, that lands had been alienated at a still earlier period. Alexander Arnot died in 1714. His eldest son, Alexander, died on the Continent about the same time, and the property devolved upon the second son,

XI. James Arnot of Lochrig, an officer in the Foot Guards, who died, unmarried, in London in 1728, and was succeeded by his sister,

XI. Anna Arnot of Lochrig. She died unmarried, in 1745, as did also her second sister, Catherine. Isabella, the youngest, married Mr.

John Galt in 1723, and had an only child;

XII. Jean Galt Arnot, who in 1741 was married to Mathew Stewart of Newton. The Stewarts of Newton, thus allied to the Arnots, were descended from the family of Stewart of Blackhall. [See *Crauford's Renfrewshire*, page 37, edition 1818.] In 1659 Mathew Stewart acquired the lands of Newton and others in the parish of Mearns, by marriage with Margaret Rankine, daughter and sole heiress of John Rankine of Newton. He died in 1703. By this marriage he left two sons; 1. Archibald, and 2. Mathew, an officer in the army. By a second marriage he had one son, Walter Stewart, afterwards minister of Ashkirk. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald Stewart of Newton, an officer in Lord Ross's Dragoon's. He married, in 1688, Eupham Cochrane, daughter to Colonel Hugh Cochrane, brother-german to William Earl of Dundonald. Of this marriage there were two sons; but Archibald Stewart's affairs becoming embarrassed, he sold the lands of Newton to his brother Mathew. This transaction took place in 1708. Archibald Stewart died in 1711.

Mathew Stewart of Newton entered the army early in life, and rose to the rank of Major of Dragoons. He served in Flanders during the campaigns, there; and several honourable testimonies, to his merits as an officer, are yet in

possession of his descendants. He married, in 1704, Anna Kae, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Kae of Corslats in Linlithgowshire,* and by her he acquired a proportion of the lands of Corslat, several houses in the Canon-gate and other streets of Edinburgh, and ten acres of the lands of Broughton, to which the New Town of Edinburgh has now extended. This last was sold before its immense rise in value had been at all anticipated. From the time of his wife's death, which took place in 1712, to his own in 1733, he never settled in Scotland, but remained constantly with his regiment, and died, while in the command of the Queen's Dragoon's, at Wells in Somersetshire. He left an only son,

Mathew Stewart of Newton, who, as before-mentioned, married, in 1741, Jean Galt Arnot, the heiress of Lochrig. Of this marriage there were three sons, Alexander, Mathew and Archibald, and four daughters, who survived their parents. Of the daughters, Ann, the eldest, married the Rev. Dr Taylor, Principal of the Uni-

* Her sister, Barbara Kae, was married to Walter Stewart, advocate, a younger son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, and ancestor of the family of Stewarthall in Stirlingshire. Of this marriage there were three sons and a daughter; the eldest son, Archibald Stewart of Stewarthall, married his cousin, Anna Stewart of Blackhall. The daughter, Barbara, married Sir John Maxwell of Pollock.

versity of Glasgow, and is the only one who has left descendants.—He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Alexander Arnot Stewart of Lochrig, a Lieutenant in the Scots Greys. He sold his paternal property of Newton, and died unmarried, in December 1769, and was succeeded by his brother,

XIII. Mathew Arnot Stewart of Lochridge, a Lieutenant in the 56th Foot, who married Mary, only child of John Brown of Gabrochhill, by whom he had issue, a son, Mathew, and a daughter, Eliza. He died January 8. 1796, and was succeeded by his son, (posthumous born,)

XIV. Mathew Arnot Stewart, the present proprietor, representative of the families of Arnot of Lochrig, and Stewart of Newton, a Cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards.

The house of Lochridge is a goodly old mansion, still in excellent repair, and possesses considerable accommodation. It has the initials of the founder, Alexander Arnot, and the date, 1636, on the front. It is well sheltered with plantations, and stands on a rising ground about a mile south of the village of Stewarton.

Arms.—On a large polished flag in the front wall of the house there are two shields engraved—on the one side is a *cheveron* betwixt three stars, apparently for Arnot; on the other a

cheveron checque, with a bugle in base; and for a crest, two doves cooing, probably for Sempill of Fulwood. The stone being considerably weather-worn, the respective tinctures cannot be discerned.—Crest is now, a lion's head erased—
Motto, *Spero meliora.*

Aslois of Aslois.

THE origin of this family is probably much older than any notice that I have met with of it, as it is not usual, in modern times, for families to stile themselves from their lands, or of That Ilk, unless they can show great antiquity. The earliest notice that I have seen respecting this family, is in a special retour dated Nov. 11. 1617, serving James Aslois heir to his brother Adam Aslois, *de eodem*, in the £5 land of Aslois. [See *Retours* lately published].—From this time down to the beginning of the eighteenth century they are occasionally mentioned in local occurrences; and, if I recollect right, they appear at different times in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the shire of Ayr. The very name seems now to be extinct. In 1702, and again in 1704, Montgomery of Aslois, then spelt *Sloss*, and *Asloace*, appears in the roll of the Ayrshire Commission-

ers. This family, of the Montgomeries of Broomlands, (descended of Eglinton,) ended in an heiress, Janet Montgomery, eldest daughter of Alexander Montgomery, who was married to James Sommerville, the first of the Kennox family in Ayrshire. On November 19. 1725, this lady, with the concurrence of her husband, sold the lands of Assloss to John Glen, merchant in Kilmarnock. Mr. Glen married Juliana, daughter of Provost M'Taggart of Irvine, by whom he had two sons, John and William; also a daughter, Margaret, married to John Parker of Barlieth. Mr. Glen disposed the lands of Assloss to his son, *John Glen*, who dying without issue, in 1795 was succeeded by his brother, *William Glen* of Assloss, who dying also without issue, in 1801, was succeeded by his nephew, *William Parker*; now of Assloss, son of the above John Parker of Barlieth.—In 1788 he married Agnes, daughter of William Paterson, of Braehead, and has issue.

The lands of Asloss are in the parish of Kilmarnock, lying betwixt the two branches of Kilmarnock water. The mansion is situate about a mile north from the town. It is pleasantly set down on the summit of the shelving banks of the main branch, and though only one story in height, has a very cheerful appearance from amidst its fine plantations.

Baillie of Monkton.

THIS family is very respectably connected; had long considerable property in Ayrshire, and still retains some in Cunninghame.

I. William Baillie of Monkton, descended of the Baillies of Lamington, appears in the archery records along with William Blair of Blair, Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield, H. Stevenson of Mountgreenan, and other respectable gentlemen, as the restorers of that martial exercise, in 1688, at Kilwinning.* He is there designed—Merchant, Edinburgh; and then resided in that large house built by his uncle, Major Buntine of Kilbride, on the south side of the green of Kilwinning.

Major Buntine was a man of great respectability, and enjoyed a high reputation in the Parliamentary Armies during the civil wars. He distinguished himself in particular in the battle of Philiphaugh, where, on the 13th Sep. 1645. Gen. David Lesley annihilated the army of Montrose, till then, deemed to be invincible. Cromwell had a high opinion of Major Buntine's talents, and appointed him to be Muster Master of Horse in Scotland: A situation, in which it

* Cunninghame, p. 191.

is believed he acquired a considerable part of his fortune. He built this house in Kilwinning in 1681, and spent the latter part of his life in it.

During his residence in Kilwinning, he was appointed one of the Trustees on the Eglinton estate, which, from the troubles of the preceding times, had become very much embarrassed. At one time it was in contemplation to sell part of the lands, in order to pay off the debts: but this resolution was successfully opposed by Major Buntine, who suggested such judicious arrangements, founded on the basis of strict economy, that the encumbrances were gradually extinguished, leaving the estate entire. This good service was gratefully acknowledged by the Eglinton family, which ever after kept up an intercourse, on the most friendly footing, with Major Buntine and his relatives the Baillies.

Previous to this he had acquired the lands of Kilbride, in Cunninghame, from William the first Earl of Kilmarnock, in the year 1670, and took out a Crown Charter in the following year—disjoining these lands from the lordship of Boyd, and erecting them into a free barony, to be called, in all time coming, the Barony of Kilbride, and which he assumed as his own designation, and under which title he appears several times as a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Ayr, towards the latter end of the 17th

and beginning of the 18th centuries. He had also a share in the troubles of the times, during the persecuting reign of Charles II. This indeed, from the party he adhered to in the civil wars, was what might have been expected; but he managed his matters so cautiously, as to come off with little loss. Of what family he was, I have no information; but from his armorial bearings, so similar to those of Buntine of Ardoch, there appears reason to conclude that he was of that house. His arms were, *Argent* three Buntin birds *proper*, and on a chief *azure*, a sword fessways of the first, hilted and pommelled *Or*: Crest, an arm grasping a sword—Motto, *Fortiter et Fide*.

At what time he died, I have not been able to ascertain. The last notice I have found of him is in 1714, when he disposed his barony of Kilbride to his nephew William Baillie of Monkton, to whose history we now return.

About the year 1688 he married Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of the Laird of Entrekine, and by her had a numerous family, as appears from the session records of the parish of Kilwinning, of which the following arrived at years of maturity;—1. Hugh, of whom afterwards.—2. John, born in 1694, at which time his father is designed—Merchant burgess in Edinburgh. He became a merchant in Glasgow.

—married, and had two daughters, Anne and Robina.—3. Anne, born 1695, at which time Mr Baillie is designed of *Monkton*, and under that title he appears, the same year, as a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Ayr.*—Anne Baillie was married, in 1719, to Hugh M'Bride of Baidland, to whom she brought a marriage portion of £5,000 sterling, and had a numerous family:—(James, William, Robert, Alexander, Margaret, Mary, and Francis, the youngest, born in 1781).—4. Robert, who commanded an India ship. He married a lady in India, by whom he had two daughters. 1. Philadelphia, who married Capt. Bradly, of the *True Briton*, Indiaman. 2. Mary, married Mr Bruce, an English lawyer. Capt. Baillie had at one time nearly been shipwrecked on the Bombay coast, when a very remarkable circumstance occurred. Whilst in great agitation, he went

* About this time it was usual, when registering the baptisms of children of respectable families, to insert also the names of the principal friends who were present at the christening. Two instances of this occur in Mr Baillie's family. In one, Fergushill, Ashinyards, and Muncardine, are inserted; in another, Sir William Cunninghame of Caprington and the Laird of Mountgreenan appear. About the same time there are two such examples in the Eglinton family. In one, William Cochrane of Ochiltree (brother of the Lady,) and Major Hugh Buntine, are the witnesses; in another, William Laird of Blair, James Laird of Skelmorley, younger, and Major-General Robert Montgomery, are the gentlemen present. This practice has, I believe, been long in disuse.

down to the cabin to pray, when it seemed to him, that his sister, Mrs M'Bride, appeared, dressed in a red cloak, and desired him not to be afraid, for the ship would be saved, but he would never see her more. He was so struck with this apparition, that he immediately marked down in his pocket-book the hour, minute, and day of the month on which it happened; and wrote to Mr M'Bride, mentioning the exact time, and requesting to know if any thing had occurred to his sister. It corresponded with the very day and hour at which she died.—

5. Francis, who was a Captain of Dragoons, and esteemed a very handsome man, and the greatest beau of his time. He married an Irish lady of high respectability, by whom he had a daughter, who married Mr More, a gentleman of large estate in Ireland. She left a family, two sons who were in the army, and a daughter who married the Lord Chancellor of Ireland's eldest son. In 1714 Mr Baillie had a great addition to his fortune, by receiving from his uncle, Major Buntine, a disposition to the valuable barony of Kilbride. He died in the year 1740, at the age of 84, as appears from a monument erected to his memory in Kilwinning church yard; and on which is also, very neatly engraved, his coat of arms, which are *Argent*, nine stars *Or*, 3. 3. 2. and 1. Crest, a boar's head couped—motto, *quid*

clarius astris: being the arms, in every point, of the Baillies of Lamington—which family, about 40 years before Mr. Baillie's birth, had passed through an heir female to the family of Maxwell, who, though they were obliged to bear both the name and the arms of Baillie, could not cut out Mr. Baillie of Monkton, though descended of a younger branch, from using the arms entire without any marks of cadetcy, as he might then himself have been the chief male descendant.

He was succeeded in Monkton by his eldest son, Hugh Baillie, L.L.D. He had, 18 years before this, been invested in the property of the barony of Kilbride, that had belonged to his grand uncle, Major Buntine, namely, on the 22d June 1722, being the date of the Crown Charter, that was expedited in his favour, of that valuable subject.

He married Grizel, daughter of Dr. George Kirkton, a medical gentleman of great respectability in Edinburgh. By this lady, who was remarkable for piety, charity, and many amiable qualities, he got a fortune of £10,000, a large tocher in those days. The contract of marriage is dated 20th Feb. 1720, and to which George Baillie of Jerviswood is a consenting party.*

* By this marriage he became nearly connected, not only with the Baillies of Jerviswood, but also with the family of Knox the reformer, thus, John Knox by his marriage in 1564 with Margaret, daughter of Andrew.

By this lady he had eleven children, of whom the 3d, William, went in early life to India, in the Company's service. He was amongst those unfortunate English, who perished in the black hole at Calcutta, on the night of the 20th June 1756, of whom, out of 146 who were cruelly thrust into it, only 23 were alive next morning. He was 28 years of age, and is made honourable mention of by Governor Holwell. He had acquired a considerable fortune, which was remitted to his father.—The 5th, Jean, who married Mr Kennan, second son of Mr Kennan of Dizletoun near Dublin, after whose death she came to Scotland, and died in the parish of Dundonald at Newfield.—The 6th, Margaret,

Stewart, (the Good) Lord Ochiltree—descended direct from Murdoch, Duke of Albany—had three daughters, all very young at his death in 1572. One of these,

——, married a Mr Baillie of Jerviswood, to whom she had,

1. Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, who suffered in 1684.

2. Grizel Baillie, who married the Rev. James Kirkton, Minister, first at Merton, secondly at Edinburgh—to whom she had two sons—

1. — a Captain in the Royal Navy, whose portrait is to be seen among the family pictures at Melerstain.

2. George Kirkton as above, father to

Grizel Kirkton, married to Dr Hugh Baillie.

This will account for George Baillie of Jerviswood, (son and successor to Robert Baillie, as above, of Jerviswood,) taking an interest in the marriage of Grizel Kirkton, he being full cousin to her father.—See Macrie's *Life of Knox*, Vol. I. p. 294, and Vol. II Supp. pp. 449, 450. Also Burnet's *History of his own times*, anno 1676, last article.

married Councillor Harding in Dublin, and left one daughter, Frances, who married William Ryves of Ryves Castle near Limerick. She is now a widow, and lives with her daughters at Bath; she has one son, William Ryves, who resides upon his estate.--The 7th, Leslie, who was bred to the sea, and died a Commodore in the Company's service.--The 8th, Robert.--The 9th and 10th, twins; Catherine, who died young, and Hugh, of whom afterwards. Dr. Baillie had the misfortune to get into embarrassed circumstances, by having large shares in the South Sea Company. At one time he took an alarm that things were not going on well, and set out for London; to sell out, when he unfortunately met John the Great Earl of Stair, on the road, who, having always been an enthusiast in the scheme, persuaded him to return, assuring him there was no danger. Afterwards, when it entirely failed, and involved so many families, in ruin, Hugh Baillie found himself so embarrassed that he disposed of the Barony of Kilbride to his brother Robert, but kept Monkton, and built a large house upon it, now called Orangefield; but in the end he was obliged to sell Monkton likewise, as well as all his other property about Kilwinning. He afterwards had a farm left him, near Mid-Calder, called Selms, which was also sold, and is now in the possession of Lord

Morton. On a particular occasion he accompanied George II. to Hanover, when his Majesty presented him with his picture, which is still in the family. He was soon afterwards appointed to be Chief Judge of the Admiralty in Dublin. During his stay in Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, he was left an estate called Balley-meca, which he also sold. After his wife's death, he returned with his two unmarried daughters, and lived in Ayrshire. His son, the Commodore, died about this time in India, and left him the life-rent of his property. He went to London; where his Society was much sought after by the literati, being very intelligent and full of anecdote. He married, after the age of 60, Miss Spence, a lady of great respectability, who rendered his latter days comfortable. He had lost his sight for some years before his death, but a short time before he died recovered it. He spent much of his time, during his latter days, with Sir Nicholas Baillie, grandfather to the present Marquis of Anglesea, who professed a great regard for him, being distantly related. The Baillies of Monkton were likewise related to the Fallartons of Fulbarton, by marriage. Robert Baillie, his third son, was bred to the sea, and commanded a ship in India. After acquiring a moderate fortune he returned home at the early age of 28. He married May, eld-

est daughter of Mr. Reid Cunninghame of Auchenhavie, by Anna, the eldest co-heiress of Auchenhavie. By this lady he had two sons and five daughters: William, the eldest, went to India, in the medical line, in the Company's service, where he died, much regretted; John, the second son, also went to India, at the early age of 15, as an officer in the Company's service and was in that desperate battle, on the 10th Sep. 1780, where Col. Baillie was defeated at Conjevaram, by an overwhelming force led on by Hyder-Ally and Tippoo Saib in person. Notwithstanding the prodigies of valour displayed by the comparatively small corps which he commanded in this unfortunate action, 700 Europeans were killed on the spot. The loss on Hyder's part was so considerable, that he industriously concealed it, being enraged that the conquest of so inconsiderable a corps should have cost him so many of his bravest troops. He seemed now to consider the English with an extreme degree of terror; insomuch that, notwithstanding his pretended exultation, he no sooner heard a report of Sir Hector Monro's march to attack him, (being only 15 miles off,) than he left his camp in the utmost confusion, abandoning great part of his tents and baggage, as well as vast numbers that had been wounded in the action. [Encyclop. Brit. article *India*].—He, however;

carried off most of his prisoners; among whom was John Baillie, who remained several years in duurance at Seringapatam. He was, however, in course of time released, and came home for some time to Scotland; but, returning again to India, died there unmarried.

The daughters were, 1. May, who died at the age of 21; 2. Grace, who now resides in Edinburgh; 3. Lesly, who married Robert Cumming of Logie in Moray shire, by whom she had five sons and one daughter; (1. Alexander, who went to India, in the East India Company's service; 2. Robert, an officer in the Company's service; 3. George, educating for the medical line, in the Company's service; 4. John, his twin brother, an officer in the Company's service in Bombay; 5. William, educating in Edinburgh. The daughter, May-Anne, is living with her mother in Edinburgh)—4. Anne, who died at Mayville in the 23d year of her age, deeply regretted, being a most amiable, interesting young woman; 5. Elizabeth, died an infant.—Robert Baillie, 3d son of Hugh Baillie of Monkton, soon after his marriage, bought a small part of the lands of Seabank, where he built a pleasant villa near Stevenston, which is now the property of his daughter Mrs. Cumming. He died at Southwick, the seat of Gen. Dunlop, in 1807, at the age of 77, and was buried in the family tomb.

at Kilwinning. Hugh Baillie, youngest son of Hugh Baillie of Monkton, was likewise bred to the sea, and at a very early period of life went to India, where he soon after left the sea service, and got an appointment in Calcutta. After acquiring a handsome fortune, he married Anna, daughter of Mr Pearce, Chief Judge of Calcutta, of an old and respectable English family: her mother was a daughter of Sir John Cotton, of a very ancient family. They left only one daughter, namely, Mrs Baillie, and one son, Mr Pearce, who was a highly esteemed character, and was long Chief of Midnapoor. He died unmarried, and left a large fortune to his sister, Mrs Baillie. Mrs Pearce died of fright, at the siege of Calcutta. Hugh Baillie returned to England with his wife and family, and resided in London; but having got a respectable appointment in Calcutta, he took his family out, and remained there some years. He again returned to England, when he and his family resided at Newfield in Ayrshire fifteen years. He died on the 27th September 1813, in the 81st year of his age.—His eldest daughter married, whilst in India, Mr Davies, Judge Advocate of Calcutta, a man of very superior abilities. He died in India, leaving four sons: 1. Henry, Member for Worcester (along with Lord Deerhurst) Lieut.-Col. in the Guards; 2. Warburton, married, in 1822,

Miss Burgess, daughter of Sir James Lamb, and has one son; 3. Francis, Captain in the Guards; 4. Charles, died at the age of 15.— 2. Hugh Baillie, the only son, went to India, but died in the year 1806. 3. Clementina, died at Gen. Dunlop's, in the year 1820. 4. Julia, married Lieut.-Gen. James Dunlop of Dunlop—has three sons and two daughters.

[NOTE.—The authorities for this account—where not particularly stated—are from communications by the family. The legal writs referred to are to be seen in the charter chest of Crawford of Auchnemes, or in the public records in Ayr.]

Balliol Family.

THE Balliols, from their maternal descent from the great family of de Morville, [which see.] inherited, at an early period in the 13th century, very large possessions in this bailliwick of Cunninghame; thus:—John Balliol, afterwards King of Scots, is known to have possessed in it the following lands—Largs, Noddedale, Southannan, Dalry, Giffin, Armsheugh, Dreghorn, the great barony of Kilmarnock, together with Bon-

dinton and Hartshaw ; extending in all to about £9,900 Scots valued rent, or about £15,000 real rent at present. This appears from the charters of several ancient families, on whom these lands were afterwards bestowed by Robert Bruce, when he obtained the sovereignty, after the expulsion of his less fortunate rival.

There also appears reason to believe, that besides John Balliol, the chief of the house, there were other branches of the same family settled in Cunninghame. Thus ; in 1260, in a cause betwixt Dom. Godfrey de Ross and the Burgh of Irvine, among other parties concerned, there appear four barons, of the name of *de Ball*. an evident contraction of de Balliol. A notorial extract of this curious process is to be seen among the papers in the charter chest of that royal burgh. The deed itself is too long to be inserted here, but the following extract from it may not be unacceptable. “ In the year of Grace one thousand two hundred and sixty, on the Saturday before the feast of St. John the Baptist, before Dominus John de Ball. Dominus William Earl of Marr, Dom. Hugh de Ball. son of the said Dom. John, Dom. Hugh brother of the said Dom. John, Jocyl. de Ball. Dom. Thomas Gray, Dom. Stephen le Fleming, Dom. Odinel the son of Radolphus, and others ; a record was made at Erwin betwixt the Burgesses thereof,

and Dom. Godfrey de Ross, by the consent and good will of each party; viz. by Dom. Hugh de Crawford, Dom. Fergus de Ardrossan, Dom. William de Dunlop, Master Godfrey de Ross, David Mor, Thomas de Stubhill, Adam Brown, Richard Brown, and William de Gown-skey." The record itself is in Latin, the above is a translation, retaining only the titles of the parties according to the original orthography.

The origin of the Balliol family, as stated by *Nisbet*, (*art. Orle*) is from Bailleul or Balliol in Normandy. The first of them connected with Britain, came over in 1087, with William Rufus, son of the Conqueror, when he hasted over, on the death of his father, with a force to seize on the Crown in the absence of his brother Robert. This was

I. Guy de Balliol, who was possessed of the barony of Biwell (now Bywell) in Northumberland, on the Tyne, about 12 miles from Newcastle. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Eustace de Balliol, who did homage to David I. King of Scots, for Biwell. His son was

III. Ingleram* de Balliol of Barnard-Castle in the county of Durham. He married the heiress

* Not in the genealogy of the family by *Nisbet*, who makes Hugh, No. IV, to be No. III, and son of Eustace. But *Crawford* who writes more fully on the family, states this Ingleram to have been the great-grandfather of the competitor John Balliol.

of Sir Walter Barclay of Redcastle in Angus; by whom he had two sons; Hugh, of whom afterwards, and *Henry de Balliol*, who was Lord Chamberlain of Scotland in 1224, and might have been so, as *Crawford* thinks, before that time. He succeeded to his mother's lands of Redcastle. He died in 1246, and was buried in the church of Melrose, when Lora his wife did homage to Henry III. for lands he held in England. He left a daughter, Constance, who married a gentleman named Fishburn, and brought to him the lands of Redcastle and others—whose son, Henry Fishburn, possessed them in 1306. Ingleram de Balliol was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Hugh de Balliol of Barnard-Castle. It should appear that he had two sons, John and Hugh, if John be the Dom John, (as seems probable) in the Erwin record. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. John Balliol of Barnard-Castle. In 1233 he married Dervigaldá, eldest daughter by the 2d marriage of Alan, Constable of Scotland Lord of Galloway and of Cunninghame, by which marriage he became possessed of the lands before mentioned in Cunninghame, and his son ultimately of the Scottish crown. This Alan, Lord of Galloway, was first married to a daughter of a potent Anglo-Norman Baron, Hugh

de Lacey, by whom he had no sons, and only one daughter. Secondly, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, next brother to William, King of Scots. This David, Earl of Huntingdon, married Maud, eldest daughter of Hugh Kevelock, Earl of Chester: and on the death of her brother Randolph, Earl of Chester, she became the heiress of that earldom, now a title of the heir-apparent of the crown of Great Britain. By this lady, Prince David had a son, John, surnamed *Scot*, who married a Welsh princess, but died without issue in 1237; and 3 daughters, the eldest of whom, as above, was married to Alan, Lord of Galloway, and her issue in the first instance became heirs to the Crown of Scotland. Alan Lord of Galloway died in 1233, in the same year that John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, married his eldest daughter Dervigaldo, and who in consequence became Lord of Galloway, &c. in right of his wife. In 1263 he founded and endowed the college in Oxford, called *Balliol College*, after his own name, which still remains a monument to his renown till the present day. In 1264, he, together with John Cumyn and Robert Bruce, were sent with a body of Scottish forces by Alexander III. King of Scots to the assistance of his father-in-law, Henry III. of England. They were however taken prison-

ers in the succeeding battle of Lewes, where Henry was defeated, but regained their liberty, in the following year, at the decisive battle of Evesham, by which the English civil war was terminated by his son Prince Edward, [*Enc. Br.* Vol. xviii. p. 602.] who afterwards so cruelly tyrannised over the Scottish nation.—He died in 1267. His wife, the Lady Dervigulda, survived him 22 years, dying in 1289, three years before the competition betwixt her son John, and Robert Bruce, was decided, which led to a contest that ended in the extinction of this main branch of the Balliol family. They had four sons and one daughter; 1. Hugh, who died in 1272; 2. Alan, who died before Hugh; 3. Alexander, who died in 1270, all without issue; and 4. John, the competitor, of whom afterwards. The daughter, Marjory, (some call her Mary) was married to John Cumyn of Badenoch, (the black Cumyn) said by Lord Hales to have been constable of Scotland in 1270. He was one of the competitors for the crown, in consequence of being a descendant from Donald sometime King of Scots, brother of Malcolm Canmore. His son, by the above Lady Marjory, was that Sir John Cumyn (the red Cumyn) who was slain by Robert Bruce, in the church of Dumfries, February 10. 1306, and left a daughter, Dornagilla, who was married to Archibald Douglas, Regent of Scot-

land, who fell at Halidonhill in 1333, leaving issue, by this lady, a son, William, from whom descended the Earls of Douglas and Angus;— and a daughter, Eleanora, from whom are descended the Lords of Torphichen and the Earls of Cassillis—all in this manner descended of the Balliols. See *Wood*, under these titles.

VI. John de Balliol, the youngest son, in consequence of all his elder brothers being dead, inherited Galloway and all the other great possessions of his father John de Balliol, Lord of Galloway and Barnard-Castle, and ultimately, in right of his grandmother, became King of Scots, in consequence of an award in his favour by Edward I. of England, and on Nov. 30. 1292, was crowned at Scone.—Into the circumstances of his competition with Bruce, and of the ignoble terms on which he accepted the crown, I do not enter; but will merely remark, that the competitors were both alike pusilanimous in their submissions to their too powerful arbiter the English King.

After ascending the throne, however, King John manifested a more independant spirit. This was more particularly displayed in the remarkable cause that was brought against him by appeal, at the instance of Macduff of Reres, before King Edward as Superior of the kingdom.—When Edward asked him, what he had to offer

in justification of his decision—he replied with firmness, “I am King of Scotland. To the complaint of Macduff, or to ought else respecting my kingdom, I will make no answer, without the advice of my people.”—Edward affected surprise at this refusal, but Balliol adhered to it steadily, and repeated what he formerly said. Edward then desired him to ask an adjournment of the cause, that he might consult with his people accordingly. But Balliol, conceiving that his doing so would imply an acquiescence in Edward’s right of requiring his attendance on the English Courts, said, “that he would neither ask a longer day, nor consent to an adjournment at all.” Not long after, by the advice of his Parliament, he openly renounced his implied obedience to the English King. [*Enc. Brit.* Vol. xviii. p. 607]. His fate, however, was not long after this in being decided. The Scottish nation in general was not very resolute in its opposition to the pretensions of the English monarch. Many of the Nobles even openly attached themselves to his party, while the great body of the people, (whose feelings had not yet been aroused by such acts of oppression as were afterwards inflicted by the *Southrons*,) looked on with little concern.—Thus, left to his own resources, without that hearty support which the case required, John Balliol, the unhappy King

of Scots, was obliged to succumb to his adverse fortune, and on the 2d July 1296 he resigned his crown, and all pretensions to royalty, into the hands of Edward, his assumed liege Lord. After this he was conveyed as a prisoner to London, and confined in the Tower, till in 1299 he was sent over seas to his own hereditary domains in Normandy, where, falling into a state of blindness, and wasted away with the infirmities of old age, he died at his seat of Castle-Galliard in 1314. [*Holingshead.*]—To whom he was married, is not mentioned; but he left at least two sons; 1. Edward, afterwards King of Scots; 2. Sir Henry de Balliol, a brave knight, who was killed in battle at Moffat in 1334.

Though the Scots gave but a very heartless support to their King, John Balliol, while he was among them, yet they were afterwards stirred up, by the tyrannical conduct of Edward the English King, to make great exertions in his favour after he was gone. They still acknowledged him as their King, and appointed Guardians, from time to time, to rule in his name; even Robert Bruce the competitor became one of the Guardians in the name of King John; nay, his son, afterwards the illustrious King Robert the Bruce, was at one time among the vicegerents of Balliol, [*Enc. Brit.* Vol. xvii. p. 618.] But the most renowned of them all, was the famed

Wallace, whose heroic exertions, more than any, reanimated the spirits of his oppressed countrymen, and prepared them for that noble stand they afterwards made under Bruce, for the independence of their country, in which they were finally successful.

VII. Edward Balliol, the eldest son of King John, succeeded him in the family estates, in Scotland, England, and in France. These, according to *Holingshead*, were—in France, *Bailleville*, (Bailleul), *Dampiere*, *Harcourt*, and *Hornie*, (qu. ?)—in Scotland, *Lanark*, *Malslie*, *Kidion*, (Cadzew ?) and *Cunninghame*; and it is otherwise known, that of Galloway, also in Scotland, and, perhaps as good as any, *Barnard-Castle* in England, belonged to this very potent family; so that Edward Balliol as a private person might have lived in a highly respectable stile. This life indeed seems to have been his choice, till on the death of Robert Bruce in 1329, (leaving a son, in infancy, to succeed him on the throne,) opened up to the ambition of Balliol a more splendid prospect. This seemed to him to be a fit opportunity for renewing his pretensions to the crown of Scotland, and he returned again to that country, and, supported by some English forces, in 1331, by a very rapid course of successes, he overcame the feeble administration of the Guardians of David II. and was

crowned King of Scots, at Scone, in the following year. He enjoyed, however, this good fortune but for a short period, for acting in a cruel and rapacious manner to his subjects, he submitted ignominiously to Edward III. of England, to whom he had given up entirely a considerable part of his kingdom, and held himself as his vassal for what remained. The Scots resumed their wonted spirit, and drove him into England. Returning again at different times, he became a great scourge to the nation, till in the end, it finally prevailed against him; so that in utter despair, in 1356, he made a formal surrender of the whole kingdom to Edward III. and returned to his domains in France, where he died in 1363. He married the eldest daughter of the Count of Valois and Anjou (whom *Brown* calls Margaret, daughter of the D. of Tarentum) [see *Brown's Gen. Tree*, also *Holingshead.*] but was, it should seem, without issue, as there is no more mention made of this main stem of the Balliol family.

The connection of the Balliols with Scotland, prior to the time that their chief married the heiress of Alan Lord of Galloway, has already been shown in the instance of Sir Henry de Balliol, the Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, as before mentioned. From that time forward, there is mention made of several others of the

family connected with Scottish affairs before John Balliol attained the crown, and even for a considerable time after the royal branch was expatriated. Thus, in the minority of Alexander III. King of Scots, a John Balliol is conjoined with another powerful Scots Baron, Robert de Ross, in the government of Edinburgh Castle, in which they held their young King and his Queen in hard durance; for which Balliol was afterwards very heavily fined by Henry III. of England, father-in-law to the King of Scots. There was a William de Balliol in 1305 fined by King Edward in 4 years rent of his lands, [*Enc. Brit.* Vol. xviii. p. 615.]—There was an Ingleramus de Balliol, *vice-comes* (sheriff) de Berwick, and a Henricus de Balliol, witnesses to a charter in the 13th year of the reign of Alexander III. (1262.) [*Nisbet*, art. *Stirling*.] There was another Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, of the same family, in an after period, namely, Sir Alexander Balliol, of Cavers in Roxburghshire, who was constituted Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1290, about the time the competition began betwixt his kinsman the Lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce. He was the son of a Sir Alexander Balliol, of Cavers, (son of Hugh de Balliol of Harcourt and Barnard Castle,) who made a distinguished appearance among the great men of Scotland, in the year 1237, on

occasion of a peace concluded betwixt Henry III. of England, and Alexander II. King of Scots. He was also for a short time, about the same period, Chancellor of the Kingdom. He married Isabel, widow of David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Alexander Balliol, who seems, in those ticklish times, to have lost favour with, first the one party, and afterwards with the other; being confined to the Tower of London, at one time, by Edward II. and at another time his lands of Cavers being forfeited to Robert Bruce. He left a son, Thomas de Balliol, who recovered these lands again; but, having no issue of his own body, he resigned them to his brother-in-law, William, Earl of Douglas, by a disposition dated 1368; "and so ended," says *Craufurd*, "the family of the Balliols, after they had continued in great lustre in this realm upward of 200 years."

The name of Baillie is thought, by some, to have been substituted for Balliol, on account of the unpopularity of the two sovereigns of that name. The two names in fact seem to be synonymous: Bayloff, or Baillie, being used indiscriminately for each other, and also for Balliol. An example of this last appears in that curious, ancient Book, "*Rastel's Pastime of the People*," first published in 1529, and re-published in 1811: where John Balliol, King

of Scots, is in one place called John Bayloff; whilst the name of their place, (Bailleul in France,) called Baillieville, by *Holingshead*, seems to warrant this conjecture. But, what seems more decisive,—the Baillies of Lamington, in the reign of David Bruce, were of the family of Balliol of Lamington and Carnbrue, in the preceding reign.—There is one circumstance, however, against the conclusion that the Balliols and the Baillies are the same; which is, that the *arms* of the latter (the nine stars) are so different from those of John Balliol, King of Scots, the only one of the family which *Nisbet* takes notice of, and which, in his own words, were—“*Or*, an escutcheon, *Gules*, voided of the field.” But these arms might have been, not personal to himself, but appropriated to his rank or station, as Lord of Galloway, or, it may be, as King of Scots. It is well known, that the Kings of the house of Stewart did not bear the fesse checque of the Stewarts, though the chief of the name, but the royal arms of Scotland, namely, “*Or*, within a double tressure, *Gules*, a lion rampant of the last.” Now if the lion be abstracted, these become almost precisely the arms of John Balliol.

Bannatyne of Kames & Bannatyne.

THIS ancient and respectable family had, in former times, considerable possessions in Ayrshire. Several of its cadets subsequently held, and one of them still holds, lands in the county; and it is not yet twenty years since the present representative of the family held the lands of Blackhouse in the parish of Largs, formerly part of the estate of Kelly. They have been known from a very remote period by the Gaelic patronymic of M'Omelyne, or M'Amelyne; which patronymical appellation is, to this day, in Bute and its neighbourhood, applied, by those who use that language, to every person of the name of Bannatyne: Bannatyne of Kames, as their chief, being distinguished by that of M'Amelyne Moir. They deduce their descent from Gilbert, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. whose son Gilbert, and grandson John, obtained charters (in the possession of Lord Bannatyne) from Walter, Steward of Scotland, of several lands in Bute, of which the barony of Camys, or Kames, was afterwards composed. One of these has the singularity, that the King himself, Robert Bruce, appears in it as a witness thus designed:—
 “*Illustrisimus Rex Scotiæ, Edwardus Dominus Gallovidiæ, frater ejus, et Thomas Arnulph,*

...dently the well known Randolph,) Comes Moraviæ." This must have been prior to Oct. 5. 1318, when Edward fell at the battle of Dundalk.

This John appears to have held the situation of Chamberlain of Bute, under the Steward of Scotland, repeatedly held by the ancestors of the Marquis of Bute, after the house of Stuart succeeded to the crown; as appears from his being found witness to an indenture, December 7. 1362, between Eugenius Lamont, of Airdlamont, and Menteith, Lord of Arran and Knapdale, (penes Lamont of Lamont,) along with James, brother to the Steward of Scotland; and he is evidently the same person mentioned by *Fordun*, under the designation of—*Joannes, filius Gilberti, Balivus de Both*; and by *Winton*, under the corresponding Scotch designation of—*John Gibbowson*, as having assisted the Steward of Scotland in making his escape from Bute, and carrying with him the titles of his estate, when that Island was seized by the partizans of Edward Balliol, and afterwards holding the Castle of Rothesay, as Governor under the predecessor of Lord Lyle, appointed Lieutenant of the island by Balliol.—But that his lands in Bute, and those of Corsbie in Ayrshire, had descended from him to *Thomas Bannachtyne*, or *Bannatyne*, of *Camys*,

probably his grandson, or great-grandson, and fifth or sixth in descent from Gilbert first named*—and from Thomas to his son Ninian,

* Though the two Gilberts, and John, by a custom then common, even as to persons who had fixed surnames, are patronymically designed, of which custom we find another instance in the charter of John above referred to, in which, among the witnesses immediately after Jacobus de Douglas and Jacobus de Cunningham milites, and before Robert Sempyle, occurs the name of Walterus filius Gilberti, from the place he holds among the other distinguished witnesses, is evidently the predecessor of the illustrious house of Hamilton, well known in the records of that age, under that patronymical designation, as may be seen in *Douglas' and Wood's Peerages*, article *Duke of Hamilton*.—There seems no reason to doubt that both Gilbert and John, though patronymically designed in these charters, carried the surname of Banpachtyne, as subsequently borne by Thomas Bannachtyne, the successor of John, in his lands both in Bute and Ayrshire, and his descendants; and which, we find, was at this time carried in the very same form by the ancestor of the Bannatyne of Coroe, an ancient and respectable family of the name in the county of Lanark; from which it may be inferred, that every other family anciently carried the name of Bannachtyne, and subsequently of Bannatyne, Bannatine, Bannantine, Ballantyne, Ballantine, or Ballendons; for in all of these forms it is used by families confessedly of the same origin, being the descendants.

In proof of the name being so carried at this early period, by the ancestor of Bannatyne of Coroe, we find in *Thomson's Reg. Mag. Sig.* in the Rolls of David II. a charter of the lands of Niddry, in Mid-Lothian, granted Henrico filio augustini, on the resignation of Joannes Bannachtyne de Corrocks in vice comitatę de Lanrick, dated the 20th October and 24th of his reign, being anno Domini 1365. This family had, as will be afterwards noticed, several respectable cadets; and while it subsisted, was allied to many distinguished families; and several interesting notices respecting them will be found in the Memoirs of the house of Somerville, one of those with whom they appear to have been intimately connected.

and his grandson Robert—from which last the descent of the family can be distinctly traced in the titles of the estates—is instructed by the following writs in the possession of Lord Bannatyne: namely, 1st, an Instrument of Protest, Jan. 1491, taken by Robert, in the name of his father Ninian, designed son and heir of Thomas Bannachtyne of Camys; 2d, Charter from the Crown, 20th Dec. 1475, of the lands in Bute, contained in the Charters of Gilbert and John, with those of Camys, and several others, and some lands in Argyleshire, and the 40s. lands of Bannatyne Yards in the parish of Ochiltree, Ayrshire; 3d, Charter, from Fullerton of Fullerton, of the ten pound land of Corsbie, both obtained by Robert, on the resignation of Ninian Bannachtyne of Camys, his father: and that both the lands of Corsbie and Bannatyne Yards remained in the family till the beginning of the 17th century, appears from this, that Hector Bannatyne of Kames, on 27th Feb. 1602, is charged as an heritor for his proportion of repairing the church of Corsbie; and that the same Hector was served heir to his father Ninian, in the 40s. lands of Bannatyne Yards.—See *Abbr. Inquis.* Vol. i. p. 44, 67.

VI. This Thomas, whom I shall conclude to have been the sixth in the pedigree, appears to have been married to a second wife, Agnetta

M'Connyle or M'Donald, daughter of M'Donald of Kintyre and Islay.* He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Ninian Bannachtyne of Kames, who appears to have been the son of a former marriage with a lady who, from a circumstance to be afterwards noticed, should appear to have been of the name of Stewart.

To this Ninian (who on the 20th April 1498 obtained from King James IV. a tack of the royal forest of Bute,) several inhabitants of the burgh of Rothesay, apparently ancient followers of the family, came under a bond of manrent, dated Oct. 4. 1473, by which they acknowledge him as their lawful chief and captain, and oblige themselves to follow and obey him, as their predecessors had followed and obeyed his ancestors.† He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Robert Bannachtyne of Camys, already mentioned as obtaining charters of the lands of Bute, which stood in the person of John the son of Gilbert, on the resignation of Ninian his fa-

* Cotemporary with this Thomas, or his immediate predecessor, was Nicolaus Bannachtyne, mentioned in *Spottiswood's Account of Religious Houses*, annexed to *Ker's Catalogue of Bishops*, as first Provost of the Collegiate church of Corstorphine, in Mid-Lothian, founded A. D. 1140, where he lies intarred under a handsome monument still remaining entire in that church, and who, from the manner in which his name is spelt would appear to have been a cadet either of this family or that of Coros.

† See Note A. Appendix.

ther, Dec. 20. 1475; and sometime after, of John's lands in Ayrshire also, on his resignation.

Robert, in addition to his paternal estate in Bute, appears to have acquired the fifty shilling land of Ardmoleish from Ninian Stewart, sheriff of Bute, in wadset.—He was married first to Christian Campbell, and afterwards, it would appear, to a lady of the name of Douglas, by whom he had a son and heir, Ninian.

In the time of this Robert, the Isle of Bute underwent a great change; till then, excepting the lands held ward by the ancestors of the Earl of Bute, the forty pound land belonging to this family, and one or two smaller properties, the whole Island had continued the property of the Stuarts of Scotland, and, on their accession to the crown, became part of the principality, and was possessed by kindly tenants under rights in the nature of English copyholds, some of which are still preserved in the form of a *breve testatum*, giving the grantee and his heirs the right to hold the lands therein named, “paying therefor according to the copy of our rental;” but at this date, under the power given of feuing the crown lands, King James IV. (Aug. 16. 1506,) by a general charter, granted to all these tenants as therein named a perpetual right to the lands, stated as held *ab antiquo* in feu for the rents therein specified; under which charter the Ban-

nachtynes of Loubas, Kerrey-Lamont, Brochag, Coygach, Dunallunt, Dremochly, Scarel, Clachnabae, Shallunt, and Stuch (in all ten), became immediate vassals of the crown, though some of them afterwards surrendered their crown-holdings, and became vassals to the family of Camys; and the possessions of others, from taking the right to them, failing their own heirs male, returned to the family of Camys, and were afterwards given off to younger sons; while besides those who held the above-mentioned lands as of the crown, a family of the name held the adjoining Island of Inchmarnock in feu from the abbacy of Saddal; the three merk land of Grannoch, in the territory of the burgh of Rothesay, was also held by a person of that name; and the lands of Auchrossan, in Argyleshire, were possessed by John, apparently a brother of Robert Bannatyne of Kames, though they afterwards returned to the family.—The next in succession was

IX. Ninian Bannachtyne of Kames, son of Robert, who in addition to the family estate and the wadset of Ardmoleish, held by him, acquired the five merk lands of Barrone, also in wadset, from Ninian, sheriff of Bute, and appears to have held annual rent rights out of several other lands both in Bute and Argyleshire.

Ninian, according to the custom of those

times, attached himself to the noble family of Argyle, as appears from a bond of maintenance dated April 14. 1538, by which Archibald, Earl of Argyle, on the narrative that Ninian Bannachtyne had, by bond of manrent, obliged himself, his heirs, kin, friends and dependants, to take part with the Earl against all men, the King's grace excepted; the Earl obliged himself and his heirs to supply and defend the said Ninian, his heirs, &c. in all their lawful causes and actions, as well in Highlands as in Lowlands.—*Penes Lord Bannatyne.*

Some differences having subsequently arisen between this Ninian and James Stuart, sheriff of Bute, they became the subject of submission to arbiters, and were terminated by a decret pronounced by John Boyle of Kelburne, ancestor to the Earl of Glasgow, as oversman, of date the 12th day of April 1548, in which among several provisions, strongly marking the manners of the times, for preventing future differences between them and their families, it is remarkable, that in mutually obliging them to stand by and support each other, the obligation on Ninian, specially reserved to him the power of fulfilling his bond of manrent to Argyle; the decret ordaining them to stand by and support each other, qualifying the obliga-

tion with an exception of the King, the Lord Governor, and the Earl of Argyle, so that it shall be lawful to the said Ninian Bannachtyns to fulfil the bond of manrent granted by him to the said Earl.

Ninian appears to have been one of the west country gentlemen who, early in the reign of Queen Mary, took part in the insurrection of the Earl of Lennox against Regent Hamilton, and accompanied the Earl of Glencairn to the moor of Glasgow, where, being attacked before the Earl of Lennox came up to their assistance, they were obliged to retire, after a sharp action in which many fell on both sides: a circumstance instructed by the entry in the records of the Privy Seal, 8th March 1554, of a remission to Ninian Bannatyne of Camys, and others, for coming against the Governor, under the Earl of Glencairn, upon the moor of Glasgow.

By his first marriage with Janet Stuart a daughter of the family of Bute, Ninian appears to have had two daughters; one of whom, Janet, married John Stuart of Ambrismoir, a cadet of the sheriff of Bute, under a papal dispensation. By his second marriage, entered into, under a papal dispensation, with Margaret M'Cowel or M'Dougald, daughter of M'Cowel or M'Dougald of Raray, (an honourable branch of the M'.

Dougals of Lorn, who had also come under a bond of manrent to the family of Argyle, and in consequence obtained a bond of protection from Colin, Earl of Argyle, 22d March 1521;) (*Penes Lord Bannatyne*;) he had, besides Hector his heir, three younger sons, Angus, Ronald, and Charles; which last for sometime held the lands of Creslagloan in Bute; and three daughters; the first married to Duncan Campbell, ancestor to the now Colonel Campbell of Dremnamuckloch; second, Isabel, married to Archibald Carsewell of Canasery, son and heir to John Carsewell, Bishop of Argyle; third, Annabella, married to Ronald M'Connyle, or M'Donald, younger brother to Angus of Kintyre and Islay; in consequence of which marriage, Ninian, and his son and heir Hector, came under a bond of manrent to Angus, and obtained from him a bond, 15th May 1579, obliging himself to support them, as they had obliged themselves to support him, against all men, the King's grace and the Earl of Argyle excepted; in consequence of which alliance he was among the friends who accompanied Angus in that conflict between him and the M'Leans, which led to the forfeiture of the immense possessions of his family, then comprehending the greater part of Kintyre, the island of Islay, and a considerable part of Knapdale, and to their be-

ing the subject of a grant to the family of Argyle.

There remains in the possession of Lord Bannatyne an antique bowl, bound with silver, which appears to have been the property of Ninian, there being inscribed in large letters on the silver binding round its mouth—"Ninian Bannachtyne, Lard of the Camys, son of Umqule Robert Bannachtyne, Lard of the Camys,"—which, as the precept on his service bears—Robert his father to have died in 1522—must be now more than 300 years old.—What was its original destination, though probably a Baptismal cup, is not now known; but in the bottom is placed the figure of a lion in brass, sitting erect; and round it, in the form of an escutcheon, are placed six coats of arms, neatly blazoned in a kind of enamel, the two lower, being the arms of the family, on a plain shield without supporters. On the principle of an escutcheon, representing the alliances of the family, it is natural to suppose, that of the four upper, the two on the right represent the paternal arms of Ninian's mother and grandmother, and the two on the left, the arms of their mothers; under which view it would appear that Ninian was the son of Robert, by his second wife, whose father had borne the name of Douglas, and her mother that of Crawford; and that Robert had been the son of the former

Ninian, by a lady whose father carried the name of Stuart, and mother that of Menteith.— He was succeeded by his son,

X. Hector Bannachtyne of Camys. He married Margaret, second daughter of Archibald M·Lauchlan of M·Lauchlan, his eldest being married to James Lamont, eldest son of Duncan, the son and heir apparent of Sir John Lamont of Lamont. These daughters, Archibald having no heirs male of his body, were the heirs of line of the family, and as such would have succeeded to the estate, the former investitures of which had stood to heirs general; and though Archibald executed an entail, under which it became descendible to heirs male, a claim to the estate on the part of the heirs female was entered by Lamont, on the ground of its not being regularly confirmed by the Crown. An account of the action, and the grounds on which it was decided in favour of the heir male, appear in *Balfour's Practis*, under the word *Talzie*, page 173, anno Domini 1548. Of this marriage Hector had a son, Ninian, who was placed in the fee of the estate, but predeceased his father, who married, secondly, Marion M·Naughton, daughter of M·Naughton of M·Naughton, who brought him three sons; 1. William, who seems to have obtained the lands of Scarrol from his father; 2. Archibald, and 3.

Alexander; and two daughters; 1. Agnetta, married to Ninian Spence of Wester Kames, and 2. Elizabeth, married to Duncan Campbell of Evanehan, a younger brother of the ancient Campbells of Otter—(for whose descent from the family of Argyle, see *Douglas' Peerage*)—whose estate, carried off by appraisement at the instance of the Marquis of Argyle, was transferred to George Campbell of Kinachtry, sheriff of Argyle and founder of the present family: to attempt to recover which, by a descendant of this marriage, as heir of the ancient family, gave rise to a remarkable law-suit about 50 years ago.

XI. Ninian Bannatyne, already mentioned as having been placed in the fee of the estate, and predeceasing his father, married Mary Campbell, daughter of Duncan, ancestor of the Campbells afterwards Baronets of Auchinbreck, by Mary, only daughter of William M'Leod of Herries and that ilk, and heir of line of that ancient family, whose estate was then destined to heirs general, passed to her uncle the heir male of the family, and ancestor of M'Leod now of M'Leod, under resignation of this lady.

XII. Hector Bannatyne of Kames, son of Ninian, by the above-mentioned lady, succeeding to the estate by the death of Hector his grand-

father, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Stuart of Roslin and Balshegray, a cadet of the family of Bute, whose other daughter married Mr William Maxwell, advocate, father of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell. Adhering to the family of Argyle, to whom his predecessors had been long attached, he suffered severely in the troubles of these times,—Alister M'Donald the celebrated adherent of Montrose, in passing through Bute, after the defeat of the Marquis of Argyle at Inverlochy, having laid waste his estate, and destroyed every house upon it, excepting the castle, which had for some time been occupied, under the orders of the Parliament, by a small garrison.

Hector, of the above-mentioned marriage, had a son and heir, Ninian, and a daughter married to William, a younger brother of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, who at that time possessed several lands in Bute, and, among others, part of the estate of Wester Kames, held ward of this family, and whose son, Major Duncan Campbell, married Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Kincardine.—See *Doug. Peerage*.

Hector sat in the Scotch Parliament, as Member for the county of Bute, in the years 1617, 1633, and 1639, as appears from the rolls in *Thomson's* edition of the *Acts of Parliament*, and, there is reason to think, in some of the suc-

ceeding Parliaments between that and the Restoration, the rolls of which have not been printed. Hector was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Ninian Bannatyne of Kames, son of the above Hector, who married Isabella, daughter of Sir James Stuart of Bute, by whom he had two sons: 1. Hector, who carried on the line of the family; 2. James, who rose to the rank of Captain in the Scotch Royals, then commanded by the Earl of Orkney, in which he served in several campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough; and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to John Campbell, heritable Captain of Dunoon; 2. Anne, second wife of John Campbell also of Dunoon, who succeeded as cousin and heir-male, on failure of the former without issue; 3. Annabella, married to John Campbell of Knockamelie, whose descendants still exist.

Ninian in 1678 accompanied the Earl of Argyll at the head of the Bute Militia, when he proceeded, under the authority of the Privy Counsel, to enforce his claim to possession of the M'Lean estate; and he at different times obtained a deputation from the Earl, as Justice General, for holding judiciary courts in Bute.

Ninian also appears, from the rolls, to have sat in Parliament, as Member for the county of Bute, in the years 1667, 1669, 1671, 1672, and 1673, with Sir James Stuart of Bute, and

in 1681 with Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor to the Earl of Glasgow. He was succeeded by his son,

XIV. Hector Bannatyne of Kames, who was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir George Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had several children, who all diéd young;—secondly, he married Marion Fairholm, daughter of Fairholm of Babberton in Mid-Lothian, brother to Fairholm of Craigiehall, (of whom the Hopetoun family and the Hopes of Craigiehall are maternally descended,) by whom he had several children—none of whom survived him but a son, James, and a daughter, Isabella.

Hector; at the special desire of the first Duke of Argyle, intimated by letter inviting him as a friend of the family to hold that situation, served a few years as Captain in a fencible regiment, raised by his Grace soon after the Revolution, his complement of men being raised in the island.

He afterwards, on the occasion of the rebellion in 1715, as a Captain in the Militia of the county, accompanied the first Earl of Bute, in joining Archibald Earl of Islay at Inverary to oppose the clans under General Gordon, when they entered Argyleshire, with an intention of marching south by Glasgow, and joining the other adherents of the house of Stuart, who had entered England, under Brigadier M^cIntosh. The family never got the better of the heavy

debts contracted during the civil troubles in the reign of Charles I. which had now swelled to such an extent as obliged this Hector to sell to the family of Bute the better part of the family property, with the superiority of the remainder. He was succeeded by his son,

XV. James Bannatyne of Kames; a Gentleman who was highly esteemed in his neighbourhood. He died unmarried, at the very advanced age of 89; when the representation of the family, and succession to the remaining part of the estate, opened to his nephew, the son of his sister,

Isabella Bannatyne, who married Roderick M'Leod, Esq. W. S.; for whose paternal descent from Sir Norman M'Leod of Bernera, younger son of Sir Roderick M'Leod of that ilk. See *Douglas' Baronage*.*—The issue of

* *Genealogy of Roderick M'Leod, Esq. W. S.*

Sir Roderick M'Leod of that ilk, surnamed the Great Roderick, or, *Rory More*, was the 13th generation from Godfred Crovan, King of Man, and the 9th from Leod the immediate progenitor of the M'Leods of Lewis, and M'Leods of Harris and Skye, or that ilk. He died in 1626. He married Isabel, daughter of Macdonald of Glengary, by whom he had five sons, all heads of houses, and six daughters, all respectably married. From his next younger brother, Alexander, first of Tallaker, afterwards of Ferinlea, is descended, the Rev. John M'Leod, D.D. Minister of Dundonald, (now engaged in composing the Gaelic Dictionary, under the patronage of the Hon. Highland Society of Scotland.) He is now the representative of that branch of the family. The third son of Sir Roderick was,

I. Sir Norman M'Leod of Bernera. He married first, Margaret, only child of John Mackenzie of Loch Skyne, brother of Colin, first Earl of

this marriage was two sons and five daughters. Norman, the youngest son, died in early age. The eldest son,

XVI. The Hon. William Macleod Bannatyne, succeeded his uncle, as above. He was bred to the Bar,—in 1774 became Sheriff of Bute,—and in 1799 was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and took his seat in the Bench, by the stile and title of Lord Bannatyne. His Lordship is unmar-

Seaforth, by whom he had one son only,—John of Contulich, progenitor of the M'Leods of Muiravonside, and of the M'Leods of Bernera. He married, secondly, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir James Macdonald of the Isles, by whom he had a son,

II. William M'Leod of Luskinder. He married Margaret, daughter of Major Alexander Mackenzie of Suddy, the representative of which family, the late General John Mackenzie, fell at the battle of Talavera, in which he bore a distinguished part, on the 28th July 1809—the estate and representation of the family devolving on his sister, now married to Sir James M'Kenzie of Scatwell, Bart. M. P. for Ross-shire. (Of the daughters of this family of Suddy, it may be remarked here, that Mary, who was married to John Macdonald of Baukney, a younger son of the above Sir James Macdonald, was grandmother of the late Sir John Macgregor Murray, afterwards mentioned.)—By this lady he had two sons, Alexander and Roderick; and two daughters, Margaret and Alice. Alexander, the eldest son, succeeded him in Luskinder, and whose son, Alexander Macleod now of Luskinder, is a Lieut.-Col. C. B. and second Senior Officer in the Bengal Artillery of the Hon. East-India Company. The eldest daughter was married to Ronald Macdonald of Clanronald; the second to Roderick Macneil of Barra; and from these marriages respectively descended the present Lairds of Clanronald and Barra. The second son was,

III. Roderick Macleod, W.S. who married Isabella Bannatyne, &c. [as in the text.]

ried. Of the daughters, three were married; 1. Isabella, married to the Rev. Dr. Archibald M·Lea, minister of Rothesay, whom she predeceased, bringing him no family; 2. ———, married to Alexander M·Donald, son to Colonel M·Donald of Castleton, a descendant of the M·Donalds of Slate now Lords M·Donald; he was bred to physic. They both died young, leaving an only daughter, who did not long survive them; 3. Elizabeth, who died within these few years unmarried; 4. Margaret, married, first, John Macleod, Esq. of Colbecks, a respectable planter in the island of Jamaica; secondly, to the Hon. John Grant, several years chief Justice of that island, who acquired the estate of Kilgraston in Perthshire,—Mrs Grant still surviving her husband, whose estate, by his dying without issue, descended to his brother, Francis Grant, Esq. an opulent planter, and is now passed with his other possessions to his son, John Grant, Esq. of Kilgraston.

Anne, was married to Col. Sir John M·Gregor Murray, Bart. of Lenrick-Castle, formerly Auditor-General in the service of the East India Company,* to whom she has issue,

* This gentleman who died on the 29th June, 1822, was allied by birth to many of the most ancient Highland families, and was lineal representative of Patrick Macgregor of that ilk, one of the chieftains whose names stand enrolled in a bond of union, for the defence of Charles I. in January, 1645.

Sir Evan M'Gregor Murray, C. of the Bath, Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Regt. Light Dragoons, and Depute Adjutant General of the King's Forces at Madras; now, by the death of the late Sir John M'Gregor Murray, Sir Evan Murray M'Gregor of M'Gregor. He married Lady Elisabeth Murray, third daughter of John Duke of Athol, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. The eldest son is

John Athol Bannatyne Murray M'Gregor.

Armorial Bearing of Bannatyne of Kames and Bannatyne, as recorded in the books of the Lord Lyon, Dec. 25. 1795: Quarterly, first and fourth, *Gules*, a chevron, *Argent*, between three mullets, *Or*, for Bannatyne. Second and third, *Azure*, a castle triple, towered and embattled *Argent*, masoned *Sable*, the windows and portcullis shut, *Gules*, in the dexter chief point a star, *Or*, for M'Leod. Above the shields is placed a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling *Gules*, the doubling *Argent*; on a wreath of his liveries is set for Crest a demi-griffin, in his dexter paw a sword erected, proper; in an escroll above the crest this Motto—*Nec cito, nec tarde*; and on a copartment below the shield are these words—*Murus aheneus*. Supporters, two angels, proper, habited *Azure*, and winged *Or*.

Chief seat was Kames Castle in Bute, 1½ m. north from Rothesay.

Bannatyne of Kelly.

THIS very respectable cadet of the house of Kames, was among the earlier branches who went off the family. They were possessed of the lands of Kelly, adjacent to Cunninghame, but in the shire of Renfrew, as early as the reign of James III. from whom they had a grant of them, and which must have been as far back at least as the year 1488, in which that King was slain. This estate they continued to enjoy for more than 300 years, till in 1792, it was alienated from them to the present family of Wallace. Archibald Bannatyne of Kelly appears as a commissioner of supply for the county of Ayr in 1704, which shews that he must have been a proprietor to a considerable extent in Ayrshire also. Among their intermarriages, were those with Stewart of Blackhall, Craufurd of Cartsburn, Craufurd of Flatterton, Boyd of Portencross, Stewart of Pardovan and Macgilchrist of Northbar.—See *Ren.* p. p. 129, 422.—

Of the succession in this family, my information is not very particular till the present times. The late James Bannatyne of Kelly, who died in 1769 unmarried, was succeeded by his sister, Christian Bannatyne of Kelly. She married the Rev. James Lundie, minister of Erskine,

(inter 1742 et 1772) to whom she had 3 sons ; I. James, who went abroad, and died young; Archibald, who went into the mercantile line, and, being unfortunate, brought his mother under engagements which led to the sale of the estate ; and Walter, who settled as a physician in Jamaica ; both of whom died likewise without issue. She had also two daughters, Jean and Isabella. Isabella, who married Doctor James Wardrope, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, is now a widow. Jean married her cousin, Archibald Lundie, Esq. W. S. whose father was, first, minister of Abercorn, and afterwards, of the College church in Edinburgh. To this gentleman she has a numerous family. Their eldest son is settled as a merchant in Madeira, and several daughters are respectably married. *Com. Fam.*—Kelly, their ancient seat, is situated in the south-west corner of the parish of Innerkip in Renfrewshire, on a rising bank upon the Frith of Clyde about six miles north from Largs, commanding an uncommonly fine prospect.—The *arms* of the family, as emblazoned by *Craufurd*, are—*Gules*, a cheveron *Argent*, between three mullets *Or*, with a brotherly difference, from *Keames*.

There are several more cadets of this family, as Corhouse, Loubas, &c. &c. of which some notice may be taken in the appendix.

Barclay of Ladyland.

THIS family is supposed to have been a branch of the neighbouring potent family of Barclay of Kilbirny—from which descended, maternally, the Viscounts of Garnock, afterwards Earls of Crawford and Lindsay.—There are not many memorials of them handed down.

The first of them, of whom I have any notice was that Laird of Ladyland who, in 1568, was among those noblemen and gentlemen who flocked to the standard of Mary, at Hamilton, a few days before the battle of Langside, and who was probably present in that rencounter, so fatal to their hopes, which took place on the 13th of May that year.

In all probability it was a sister of this gentleman that Hugh Craufurd of Kilbirnie married about the same time; namely, Elisabeth, the daughter of Barclay of Ladyland, as appears in the history of that family; and to whom she bore a son, and three daughters, one of whom, Marion, was married to John Boyle of Kelburn, from whom is descended the present noble family of Glasgow.

The next of them, that I have met with, taken notice of in history, is Hugh Barclay of Ladyland, (possibly the same person however,)

who, several years afterwards, got himself entangled in some Popish plot, for which he was imprisoned for a time in Glasgow, but made his escape, and fled into Spain. In 1597 he returned to this country, and contrived to get possession of the rock of Ailsa in the Frith of Clyde, and was proceeding to lay in a store of provisions on it, for behoof of his colleagues in the conspiracy, when he was surprised by his enemies, whom endeavouring to avoid, he run into the sea, and was drowned. In contemplation of approaching circumstances he had, on the 24th April 1593, made over his lands to his brother David, reserving a life-rent to his mother Margaret Craufurd, and to Isabel Stewart his spouse. Some proceedings took place afterwards in Parliament against the then umquhile Hugh Barclay, in which they are termed *good* service to the King, and were confirmed by an act in 1597. See the *Acts* of that year.—He is mentioned also in *Spotswood's* and *Robertson's* Histories of Scotland. In 1629 David Barclay is retoured heir to his father Sir David Barclay of Ladyland, and Auchinhuiff, united into one *dominium*. Soon after this, the property fell into other hands, nor are the Barclays of Ladyland any more mentioned under that or any other title that has come to my knowledge. See *Cochrane of Ladyland*, for the situation, &c.

Since this account went to the press I have discovered the origin of the family to have actually been from Kilbirny, and pretty far back. Sir Hugh Barclay of Kilbirny, soon after the year 1400, bestowed the *dimidiatum terrarum* de Ladyland on his second son Archibald; [See *Craufurd's Peerage*, p. 159;] to which disposition Sir Hugh Blair of that Ilk is a witness, and several other respectable landed gentlemen.

Barclay of Pierceton.

THIS was long a family of distinction in Cunningham, and is still respectably represented, though the property has been out of their hands more than 100 years. It was acquired through the marriage of an heiress, about the year 1400, or soon after, by Robert Barclay, of a potent family in those times. This lady was the youngest of three daughters of a Sir William Douglas, Dominus de Pierston, so designed in 1391. The eldest daughter was married to Blair of Adamton, the second to Craufurd of Thirdpart—and all of them brought great possessions to their respective husbands, the youngest having for her share, not only the lands

of Pierceton, but those also of Warrickhill adjoining, extending to about 900 Scots acres of among the most fertile lands in the parish of Dreghorn; making, previous to the reign of King Robert Bruce, a part of the great possessions of John Balliol, King of Scots, and his near relatives, de Ferrars and de la Suche. See *Cun.* p.p. 396, 399.

The notices respecting this family are, however, very scantily supplied, either from public records, or from private communication. In the *Register of Sasines* I find only three entries as under:—

1572.—David Barclay is retoured heir of conquest to Richard Barclay his brother, son of the late William Barclay of Pearston, father of the said David, in the forty shilling land of Kirkland, in the parish of Kilmaurs.

1644.—Robert Barclay of Pearston is retoured heir to his father William, in these lands, stated in two articles, at forty shillings and at ten pound, old extent.

1661.—Robert Barclay of Pearston is retoured heir male to his brother William in these lands.—From this it should seem, that the preceding Robert had died without issue, and been succeeded by his uncle.

In 1668 the dignity of a Baronetcy was conferred on the family, probably in the person of

the last-named Robert, and continues till this day.

In 1689 *Pearston*, elder and younger, are among the commissioners of supply for Ayrshire, and again in 1696 and 1704. About the year 1600 William Barclay, then of Pearston, married Jean, eldest daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, by Marion, daughter of Hugh Craufurd of Kilbirny—by Elizabeth Barclay of Ladyland.—I find no more recorded notices. What follows is from other sources,

In 1720, Sir Robert Barclay, (the fourth of that name in succession,) of Pearston, sold that fine estate to the ancestor of the present proprietors. See *Macredie of Peirceton*.

He left an only child, Elizabeth Barclay, who married a Mr. Barclay in Irvine, to whom she had a son, Robert Barclay, M. D. who married a Miss Barclay, daughter of Mr. Barclay, a merchant-clothier in Edinburgh, (whilst another daughter was married to Sir George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun) by whom he had no issue. His widow afterwards married Captain Richardson, father of Mrs. Usherwood now in Irvine. Mr. Barclay built that house in Irvine now possessed by John Ferguson, Esq. which is, perhaps, the best house yet in the town.

There appears to have been a branch of this family, about 120 years ago, that possessed the

estate of Busbie, and lived in the old castle of that name, now ruinous, in the parish of Kilmours—but seems soon after to have become extinct.

The *title of Baronet*, continues, however, in the family of Barclay, to the present times. Sir Robert, who sold the property in 1720, died before the year 1729, when a Sir *James* Barclay appears, of Pierceton, in a transaction with the proprietor then of the lands. He might have been a brother or cousin of the preceding Sir Robert. He was probably the father of Sir Robert Barclay of Peirceton, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy in the time of the American war, and whose son, Sir Robert Barclay, now of Peirceton, resides, or lately did reside, in Ivy Cottage in the county of Middlesex.—See *Debrett's Baronetage*.

Blair of Blair.

THIS is a very ancient family, connected by intermarriages with the best in the west of Scotland, and have enjoyed a high rank in Ayrshire for more than six hundred years. They were the chief of all the Blairs in the south and west country; but another family of the same name,

who settled in the north, in the counties of Fife, Perth and Angus, namely Blair of Balthyock, always competed with this family for the chiefship, till at last James VI. (than whom, none more fit to decide a question of this kind,) determined, "that the oldest man for the time being, of either family, should have the precedence." Both families seem to be equally ancient, but it is doubtful if they be of the same origin, though of the same name. [See *Douglas' Baronage*, 1st edit. p. 186 and 194.] Their arms have no affinity. The succession of this family is well authenticated.

I. William de Blair. He is mentioned in a contract between Ralph de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205, and is said to have died in the reign of Alexander II. (betwixt the years 1214 and 1249.) He left a son,

II. William, who, in a charter of Alexander III. to the Abbey of Dunfermline, about 1260, is stiled Willielmus de Blair, *Dominus de eodem*, or of that ilk. He left two sons: 1. Bryce; 2. David. He was succeeded by the eldest,

III. Sir Bryce Blair of that ilk, who nobly joined Wallace in defence of the liberties of his country, and lost his life in the cause, having been taken prisoner by the English, and executed at Ayr in 1296. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

III. David Blair of that Ilk, who was compelled, with almost the whole magnates Scotiae, to submit to Edward I. in the same year 1296. In the critical remarks on the *Ragman Roll*, p. 36, he is particularly mentioned as the progenitor of this family. He was father of

IV. Roger de Blair of that Ilk, who was a steady adherent of Robert Bruce, from whom he got a Charter *Rogero de Blair dilecto et fidei nostro* of four chalders of victual yearly out of the lands of Bourtrees in the shire of Ayr. [*Chart. in Pub. Archiv.*]—He died in the reign of David II. and was succeeded by

V. Hugh de Blair of that Ilk, probably his son. This appears from an undated charter in the reign of David II. to the Abbacy of Kilwinning, but which, from other circumstances, must have been betwixt the years 1333 and 1360. To this charter Hugh de Blare and his brother John are witnesses—which sufficiently proves the existence of this Laird of Blair at that time. The next in succession appears to have been

VI. James Blair of that Ilk, probably the son of the preceding. He got a grant of several tenements of land in the vicinity of Ayr, which had fallen into the King's hands by forfeiture. This is confirmed by a Charter by David I. Feb. 3. 1368. [*King David's Book of Charters.*]—He left two sons: 1. James; 2.

John, progenitor of the Blairs of Adamton—a family that has come down to almost the present day. He was succeeded by the eldest son,

VII. James Blair of that Ilk, who got a Charter from Robert II. dated 8th May 1375, confirming a Charter granted to his father by David II. of the lands of Corshogyll, &c. in Dumfries-shire; and another, dated 23d July same year, of the lands of Hartwood, &c. He died in the reign of James I. and left a son, who is called David, by *Douglas*; but as he cites no authority for it, I am more inclined to think that this son was

VIII. Sir Hugh Blair of that Ilk, according to *Craufurd's Peerage*, page 159, in a foot-note, “*Charta Hugonis Barclay de Kilbirny, militis Archibaldo de Barclay filio suo, Dimidietem terrarum de Ladyland. Test. Willielmo Cuninghame de Kilmaurs, Hugone Campbell de Loudoun, Joanne Semple de Eliotstoun, Hugone Blair de eodem militibus, Thomas Boyd de Kilmarnock, Ronaldo Fullartoun de Crosby, et Thoma Craufurd de Auchinames, confirmata a Jacobo I. May 26. 1431.*—Though the date of granting this charter is wanting, yet, from the history of the respective families of the other witnesses, it is known, that they all flourished in an early part of the 15th century, or soon after the year 1400—so this will make the time in

which this Sir Hugh lived, to correspond with the time here assigned, and which is further corroborated from the writs in the charter chest of Blair, where, in an inventory made up in 1713, there is the following charter specially mentioned:—"Charter, Hugh-Francis Blare of Blare to James-Francis Blare his son, of the lands of Jameston, sealed before Roger, Abbot of Kilwinning." The date is however wanting, neither can it be supplied by an appeal to the time of the Abbot Roger, for his time is not now known; only it shews that there was a Hugh of Blair about this particular time, for no other period in the ancient part of the history of this family will suit it so well. But there is another writ more determinate, namely, "Charter Hugh of Blare to John of Dunlop in 1407;" which, I should think, will settle the point.

IX. John Blair of that ilk, who was served heir to his grandfather, James, and from James III. got a charter *Johanni Blair de eodem, nepoti et hæredi Jacobi &c. terrarum baroniæ de Blair, &c.* in Ayrshire, 19th Jan. 1477.—[Such is the account in the *Baronage*. But from the great distance in time, when James No. VII. must have been dead, (at farthest in 1407,) I should rather conjecture that Sir Hugh, No. VIII. had been succeeded by his son James,

and he dying without issue had been succeeded by this John, the son of a brother, and who in 1477 had made up his titles as heir to his *uncle* James, rather than to his own father. *Nepoti*, it must be observed, was in those times, as often applicable to a nephew as to a grandson. But as conjecture of itself, however *probable* it may seem, is not sufficient evidence, I therefore merely make the remark without further inference.] He left issue, a son John; and two daughters: 1. Egedia, married to James Kennedy of the family of Cassilis, which appears by a charter 16th April 1515, *Egidia Blair, relicta quondam Jacobi Kennedy, annui redditus terram, de terris baroniæ de Dunure.*

2. Elizabeth, married to Ninian Stewart of Bute, which appears by a charter, *Elisabethæ Blair, sponsæ Niniani Stewart, et Roberto Stewart eorum filio, terrarum de Ambriore, &c.* 15th August 1529.

X. John Blair of that ilk, succeeded his father in the reign of James V. He had a charter, 12th Aug. 1540, of the five merk land of Dalquhone in Ayrshire, and another, 12th March 1544, of the nine merk land of Bogton, Holmhead, and two third-parts of the Mill of Catheart in the shire of Renfrew,—which lands continued in the family at least till 1676, when part of them was sold to Hamilton of

Aikenhead, ancestor of the present James Hamilton of Holmhead. [See *Renf.* pp. 30, 264.]—He died in the end of the reign of Queen Mary, who was deposed in 1567. He married Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of Hugh first Earl of Eglinton (by Lady Helen Campbell daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyll) by whom he had a son, John; and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Crawford of Crawfordland, (whose daughter Elisabeth was married to Alexander Arnot of Lochrig.) He was succeeded by his only son,

XI. John Blair of that ilk, who on the resignation of his father got a charter from him of the lands of Tunnybankhead and Blair-Ardoch, &c. in 1546. This seems to have been in consequence of his marriage, about that time, with a lady of the name of Cunninghame, by whom he had a son, John, and, it should seem, two daughters, as about the time corresponding to this period, Uchtred Knox of Ranfurly married a daughter of the laird of Blair, [see *Renf.* p. 307]; and another, named Jean, was married to Alexander Cunninghame, commendator of Kilwinning, who together had a charter of the lands of Mountgreenan in 1582. [See *Wood*, vol. I. p. 636.]—This last, however, is but conjecture. He did not long survive his father, but died in an early part of the reign of James VI.—it

may be, about the year 1570. He was succeeded by his son,

XII. John Blair of that Ilk. He married Grizel, daughter of Robert, third Lord Sempill, (misprinted II. in Douglas,) and got a charter on the 8th Feb. 1573, in which this appears, *Johanni Blair de eodem, et Grizeldæ Sempile ejus sponsæ, terrarum Thornlie-Wallace, &c.*; also, on 1st Feb. 1575, of Ryesholme, Flaskwood, North and South Blaise, &c.; and again in 1580, of the forty shilling lands of Muirburn in Renfrewshire, and of Overbirkheid in Ayrshire; lastly in 1597 of the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflatt, &c. in the shires of Edinburgh and Lanark, which formerly belonged to Sir James Foulis of Colinton, who in exchange for these got the lands of Oxcang, and half of the Mill of Currey, both in the neighbourhood of Colinton, [see *Fam. Writs.*] I have also seen a charter by Thomas Crawford, and Margaret Crawford his spouse, to their son-in-law John Blair of Giffordland, in 1595, in which John Blair of Blair, and Bryce Blair his son, are witnesses; which must have been this John Blair, and not his son John, as *Douglas* takes it to be. For no son of John Blair younger could have been a habile witness at such an early period. In a discharge granted by him to the burgh of Irvine, on the 14th May 1600, for parsonage

teinds of some lands in the vicinity of that town, he designs himself, "Blair of that Ilk, sometyne tutor testamentor to James Cunninghame of Mountgreenan, in behalf of the said James." The witnesses to this deed (in the charter chest of the Burgh) are, "James Mowat of Busbie, John Craufurd of Craufurdland, Thomas Neviene of Monkreddin, and William Montgomery Writter hereof." Blair's own signature is in one word, *BLAIROFTHATILK*.—He died in 1609, at an age not exceeding 63, calculating from the time of his fathers marriage, as above, in 1546, as seems most probable. By his lady, of the house of Sempill, he had a numerous issue, of five sons and three daughters, who came to mature years; namely—

1. John, who seems to have predeceased his father, but who had been previously married to Isabel, daughter of Thomas fifth Lord Boyd, and had three daughters; 1. Grizel, married to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, without issue; 2. Anna, married to the young laird of Porterfield; from which marriage are descended, among others, the present families of Hamilton of Holmhead, and Craufurd of Auchnames, [see *Renf.* p. 63.]
3. Margaret, married to John Craufurd of Kilbirny, and who had issue, from whom are descended the latter Earls of Craufurd. [*Fam. Writs.*]
2. Bryce, of whom afterwards.

3. Alexander, who in 1601, (as appears from a charter; see *Wood*, Vol. I p. 471,) was then married to Elisabeth Cochrane, heiress of William Cochrane of that Ilk. *Crawford*, (who calls him the third son of John Blair of that Ilk, by Grizel, daughter of Lord Sempill,) under the title "*Dundonald*," thus takes notice of this marriage:—Her father, "wisely considering the proper way of supporting his family, and declining to marry her into a richer family than his own, was to settle his daughter in his own time; he made a prudent and a discreet match for her with Alexander Blair, a younger son of an ancient and a genteel family in Ayrshire, whose ancestors had been seated in the county foresaid for many ages before; so, that beside a noble alliance and a competent patrimony, he yielded to change his name to *Cochrane*, which was almost the only condition the old gentleman required. This Alexander, so taking upon him the surname of Cochrane, was a virtuous and a frugal man, and studied as much the good of the family, as if he had been born the heir thereof."—Archibald, the ninth and present Earl of Dundonald is the sixth generation, and direct male descendant from this Alexander Blair—in the course of 222 years.

4. James, who had a charter in June 1615, *Jacobo Blair de Malsmuir, fratri germano de*

Ericii Blair de eodem, et Annabellæ Stewart ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Nether-Newark, Kirkbuddo, &c. in Ayrshire.

5. Robert of Bogtoun, father of Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun. This property was purchased by his father, and who built upon it the mansion of Bogtoun in 1580. [*Reyf.* p. 80.]—This gentleman is also a witness to the charter of Giffordland in 1595, along with his father, and brother Bryce, as above stated. He had a daughter Marrian, married to Quintin M'Adam of Grimat.—The daughters were,

1. Jean, who got a charter under the great seal—*Jeannæ Blair, filie Johannis Blair de eodem, terrarum de Hutterhall, &c. in Ayrshire, Aug. 14. 1591.*

2. Margaret, married to — Ker of Kersland. She got a charter to herself and her son Robert, of the lands of Treearne in Ayrshire, 2d Jan. 1594.

3. Grizel, married to David Blair of Adamton, as appears from a charter 21st July 1598.

XIII. Bryce Blair of that ilk, succeeded his father, and on the 16th of April 1610 was re-toured his heir on the whole lands and Barony of Blair; long before which time he had been married to Annabell Wallace, but of what family is not mentioned. By this lady he had

two sons; 1. Bryce; 2. John, both afterwards lairds of Blair; and five daughters:

1. Margaret, who in 1613 married Archibald Stewart of Blackhall. Her father Bryce, and his brother german Alexander Cochrane of that Ilk, bind themselves for the tocher which is £5000 Scots.

2. Isabell, married in 1619 to James Chalmers of Gadgirth, as appears in the history of that family, in *Nisbet*, Vol. II. her tocher 800 merks.

3. Anne, married Robert Boyd of Pitcon in 1633.

4. Janet, married, in 1636, Ninian Stewart of Ascog; her tocher £2000 Scots.

5. Agnes, married, in 1640, William Shaw, Provost of Newton, with the special consent of Annabella Wallace widow of the Umquhile Bryce Blair. Her tocher 4000 merks; whilst Mr. Shaw contracted for 16,000.

He died on the 4th Feb. 1639, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. Sir Bryce Blair of that Ilk, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles I. He survived his father only a few months, dying in July the same year. He married, in 1618, Marian, daughter of Sir Walter Dundas of Dundas, by his second marriage with Anne, daughter of Monteith of Carse,

and had with her a tocher of £10,000 Scots; while, by the contract, the estate of Blair was provided to their issue: she was also life-rented in the property, excepting Barrodger and part of Bogtoun, which Dame Isabel Boyd, relict of John Blair younger, held as her jointure, and which she continued to enjoy for a pretty long period, as she was living in 1641, when, in a curious process before Parliament, Francis Hamilton of Silvertonhill, a wrong-headed man, accused her of having bewitched him. [*Baronage*, p. 425.]—He was succeeded by his only son, XVI. John Blair of that Ilk, who was retoured heir to his father and grandfather on the 1st of May 1645. He died soon after, without issue, and, as it appears, unmarried. He was succeeded by his uncle,

XV. John Blair, who, on the death of his nephew, as above, became laird of Blair. He was afterwards in 1650 retoured heir to his grandfather, No. XIII. who died in 1609. He married Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of William, eighth Earl of Glencairn. He died in 1662, when he was succeeded by his son,

XVI. William Blair of Blair, who in 1664 was retoured heir to his father in the whole lands and barony of Blair. He took an active part in those troublesome times; and though he was so much esteemed by the court party, in the

reign of the Stewarts, as to be put in the commission in Ayrshire for holding courts on the Covenanters, yet he came early into the Revolution—was a member of the convention of estates on the 16th March 1689, and one of the committee for settling the government; and, in April thereafter, was named a commissioner concerning a proposed treaty of union betwixt the two kingdoms, which, however, did not take place at that time. In the same year he raised a troop of horse in support of the Revolution, and went with it to the county of Perth, but was surprised by Dundee, and carried prisoner to the Highlands, where he died the same year. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had a son, William. He was succeeded by his son,

XVII. William Blair of Blair. In 1689, in the convention—Parliament, which met on the 14th March that year, William Blair of Blair and William Blair younger thereof, are both among the commissioners of supply for the county of Ayr; which shews that he was at least come of age by that time. He married Magdalene Campbell, daughter of James Campbell of Gargunnoch, by whom he had a son, John, who died, unmarried, before his father; and a daughter,

XVIII. Magdalene Blair, married, in her father's lifetime, William Scot, Esq. Adv. second son of John Scot of Mallenie; and a regular contract of marriage was entered into betwixt the parties, in which the estate was devised, first to the saids William Scot and Magdalene Blair, in conjunct fee and life-rent, and the heirs male of the marriage in fee;—whom failing, to the heirs male of William Blair the father;—whom failing, to the heirs female of the marriage;—whom failing, to the heirs of Magdalene, by any other marriage;—whom failing, to the said William Scot, and his heirs by any other marriage;—whom failing, lastly, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Magdalene Blair. [See *Elchies' Decisions*, Ap. voc. *Service and Confirmation*.]—To this gentleman Magdalene Blair of Blair had a son, William, of whom afterwards. How long she lived, or when she died, is not mentioned, but probably before the year 1715, when her grandmother, Lady Margaret Hamilton, then in the 26th year of her widowhood, disposes the lands of Braidsorrow to William Scot, in life-rent, and to his son William Scot, *alias* Blair, in fee. [*Fam. Writs*.]—There is another paper which I have seen among the *Fam. Writs*, which, as it marks in some degree the frugal manners of those times, not yet a 100 years ago, I shall

here state in substance. It bears to be a contract betwixt Dame Magdalene Campbell on the one part, and Mr. William Blair of Blair, Advocate, her son-in-law, on the other part—in which the said Lady Blair accepts of an annuity of 2400 merks (£133 6s. 8d. sterling) yearly, in full satisfaction of her own claims, and in satisfaction of all she can claim for the education and maintenance of William Blair her grandchild. And further, the said William Blair, her son-in-law, is to lay out annually 500 merks (£27 15s. 6½d.) in keeping up the house of Blair, fences and woods, which he is never to state at any time against the said William Blair his son; and in the event of his son's dying before the said Lady Blair, (which God forbid,) he is to pay her or her heirs 300 merks more, yearly. Dated 8th January 1725. Written by *Charles Jarvey*, tutor to the said William Blair younger, and witnessed by the said Charles Jarvey, John Bowman, merchant in Glasgow, and Andrew Martin, preacher in Glasgow.

After her death, anno —, Mr. Scot, who had assumed the name of Blair, married Catherine, only daughter of Alexander Tait, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had, 1. Hamilton Blair, of whom afterwards, and four other sons and six daughters—namely,

2. Alexander Blair, Surveyor of the Customs

at Port-Glasgow, who married Elisabeth, only daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Grange in Ayrshire, and had issue.

3. John Blair, a Captain of Foot, killed at the battle of Minden, 1st Aug. 1759.

4. Thomas Blair, a Cornet in the Scots Greys, killed at the battle of Vald, anno 1747.

5. William Blair, a Lieutenant of Foot, killed at the head of a detachment fighting against the Indians near Oswego in 1756.

1st daughter, Anne, married to David Blair, Esq. of Adamton, to whom she had a daughter, Catherine, heiress of that estate, married to the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

2. Magdalene, married to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, to whom she had the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. Hamilton and Dunbar, and three daughters; 1. Catherine, married to John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton; 2. Jane, married to his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon; and 3. Eglinton, married to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart.

3. Janet, married to Alexander Tait, Esq. one of the principal Clerks of Session, and had issue.

4. Barbara, married to William Fullarton of that Ilk, Esq. to whom she had a son, the late Colonel Fullarton of Fullarton.

5. Catherine, died unmarried.

6. Mary, married to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. of Stevenston and Murkle, and had issue.

To return now to

XIX. William Blair, son of Magdalene Blair, (who had in her own person the fee of the estate, as was afterwards, in 1736, found by the court of session, *Elchies' Decisions*, as above.) He became Laird of Blair; but dying in 1732, unmarried, was succeeded by his brother-consanguinean, Hamilton Blair, son of William Scot, by a second marriage, and this not so much by his own settlement to that effect, as in consequence of his mother's contract of marriage before recited. His paternal genealogy, however, will be found to be little less ancient than the family of Blair itself, and from an origin among the most respectable also in Scotland, being the same with that of the house of Buccleugh.

From the *Peerage* by *Douglas*, it is made evident, that the fifth generation of that family,

Sir Richard Scot (from whose time downwards the history of the family is ascertained, by unquestionable authority) made a great figure in the reign of Alexander III. which reign commenced in 1249. He married the heiress of Murthockstone of that Ilk in Lanarkshire, (now Murdieston, on the banks of the Calder, about 7 miles north-east from Hamilton,) and

for a long period this continued to be the title and general place of residence of the family, even until anno 1446, when the fifth generation in succession,

Sir Walter Scot of Kirkurd, son of Sir Robert of Murdieston and Rankelburn, exchanged the lands of Murdieston with Thomas Inglis of Manner, for the lands of Branxholm, Goldilands, &c. in Teviotdale,—which exchanged lands continue in the respective families to the present day.—In the *Baronage* by the same author, when deducing the genealogy of the Mallenie branch of the house of Scot, he states, “that it appears to have been descended from the house of Buccleugh, when that family resided in Lanarkshire—that they were proprietors of the lands of Clonbeith, Scots Loch, and others about Irvine, many centuries ago—and always had for their armorial bearing the simple *arms* of Buccleugh, with a proper difference for a younger son,”—(to be seen on their tombstone in Irvine church-yard);—that, having no access to their family writs, he could not pretend to deduce them from their origin; but he traces them downwards from the time they settled in Lothian, thus :

I. James Scot of Scots Loch, lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI. He was father of

II. Laurence Scot, a man of abilities, who made a considerable figure in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. Being bred to the law, he was appointed Clerk to the Privy Council, and one of the principal Clerks of the Session, and acquitted himself with great credit. He acquired a considerable landed property in the county of Edinburgh at various times; namely, Harperig, since called Templehill, Buitland, and Buitlandhill, for which he had a charter in 1618; Easter and Wester Bavelaw, in 1628; Clerkington, in 1634: which last, for a considerable time, was the chief title of the family. He married Elisabeth, daughter of Hop-Pringle of Torsonce, by whom he had

1. William, of whom afterwards.

2. James, who got from his father the lands of Bonnytoun in West-Lothian, but of whom there is no succession.

3. Laurence, progenitor of the Scots of Bavelaw.

4. A daughter married to Lauder of Hatton, from whom is descended the present family of Lauderdale.

5. A daughter, married to — Houston, probably her cousin, of the family of Houston of Houston, by a daughter also of Torsonce. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir William Scot of Clerkington, who

had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Charles I. and was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1642. He married first a daughter of Morrison of Prestongrange, by whom he had a son,

Laurence, of whom afterwards.

2dly, He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, by whom he had

1. John, of whom afterwards.

2. James of Scots Loch, (the original Ayrshire estate.)

3. Dr. Robert Scot, Dean of Hamilton, &c.

4. Barbara, married 1st — Stewart, a son of Blackhall; 2dly, Sir William Drummond of Hawthorn-Dean.

5. Agnes, married to Sir John Home of Renton; and

6. Another daughter, married to Ogilvie, of Murkle, in Angus.

Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Laurence Scot of Clerkington, who married another daughter of Sir John Dalmahoy, (sister to his father's second wife,) by whom he had two daughters only—one married to George Winram, Esq. of Eyemouth, and the other to Robert Kennedy, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Borrowstonness. He dying without male issue, the representation of the family now devolved on

V. John, the eldest son by the 2d marriage of Sir William, who got in patrimony from his father the lands of Millenie or Malleny—a beautiful property in Mid Lothian, on the south banks of the Leith water, seven miles west from Edinburgh—which has ever since continued to be the chief title of the family. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath, by whom he had two sons and two daughters :

1. Thomas, who carried on the line of the Malleny family.

2. William, who married the heiress of Blair as above,

Of the daughters, one was married to Sir William Calderwood of Polton, a family (united to that of Durham,) of great respectability still in Mid Lothian—and the other married to her cousin, Laurence Scot of Bavelaw.

To return now to the family of Blair—

XIX. Hamilton Blair of Blair, on the death of his brother in half blood, William, in 1732, as before, succeeded to the whole lands and barony of Blair. He entered early into army, and in 1760 was Major of the Royal Scots Greys. He died in 1782. He married Jane, daughter of Sydenham Williams, Esq. of Herringston in the county of Dorset, by whom he had,

1. William, of whom afterwards.
2. Agatha, married to Lieut.-General Avarne.
3. Jane, married to Robert Williams, Esq.

XX. William Blair of Blair, succeeded his father in 1782, and is the present proprietor. He was Colonel of the Ayrshire Reg. of Fen. Cav. He married Magdalene, eldest daughter of the late John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton in the county of Berwick, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. (She died in 1817.) 1. Hamilton, who died in March 1815, a Lieutenant in the R.N.; 2. John-Charles, a Midshipman in the R.N.; 3. William a Midshipman in the R.N.; 4. Henry; 5. Augustus. The daughters,

1. Catherine, married to Mathew Fortescue of Stephenston in the county of Lowth, Ireland;
2. Magdalene;
3. Jane-Louisa, married Col. Jackson of Enniscoe, in the county of Mayo, Ireland—she died in 1817;
4. Elisabeth;
5. Charlotte;
6. Jane;
7. Georgiana.

Arms.—1st and 4th *Argent*, on a Saltier, *Sable*; 9 *Mascles* of the first; for Blair;—2d and 3d *Or*, on a bend, *Azure*; a Star between 2 *Crescents* of the field, and in base an Arrow bend-wise proper, feathered, headed, and barbed, *Argent*; for Scot—Crest, a stag lodged proper. Motto—*Amo Probos.*

The House of Blair is an ancient structure, of

considerable size—has been erected at different periods, and in different stiles of building, but is still a commodious mansion. It is set down about a mile and a half south-eastward of Dalry, on a rising bank, about a quarter of a mile up from the Garnock, on the east side of that water,—well sheltered amid its ancient timber, of which some Spanish chesnuts are among the largest of perhaps any in Scotland.

Blair of Giffordland.

THIS family is generally understood to be a cadet of the family of Blair of that Ilk, but I have not been able to trace precisely the connexion. The first of them was,

I. John Blair of Windy-edge, son of William Blair of Windy-edge and Agnes Ross his spouse, who became possessed of this property in consequence of having married Grizel Crawford, eldest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Crawfurds, the last of that name, portioners of Giffordland. [See *Crawfurd of Giffordland.*]

—This appears from a charter, dated 3d May 1595, by Thomas and Margaret Crawfurds, in favour of John Blair and Grizel Crawford, of certain portions of Giffordland; an instrument

of sasine following thereon, dated the 21st May 1595,—of another charter and sasine, by the said Thomas and Margaret, dated in Nov. 1598: and lastly, by a charter of confirmation by John Crawford of Crawfordland, (the superior) dated 8th Nov. 1598; all in favour of the said John Blair and Grizel Crawford. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Alexander Blair of Giffordland, who has a charter of those lands from his father John, dated 14th June 1634, and a ratification of the same, by Lord Boyd (the over Lord) dated 30th Aug. 1641. He married Jean Brown, daughter of Robert Brown of Burrowland, by whom he had two sons; 1. Alexander; 2. John, who became laird of Burrowland.

III. Alexander Blair, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Giffordland, as appears from a charter in his favour, dated 1662. He married Janet Blair, eldest daughter of Thomas Blair, merchant in Ayr. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. William Blair of Giffordland, as appears from a precept of Clare Constat—William Blair of Blair, in favour of William Blair of Giffordland, eldest son of Alexander Blair of Giffordland, dated in Sep. 1709. He married Margaret, daughter of David Blair of Adamton, by whom he had his successor,

V. David Blair of Giffordland, who married Widow Lawson of Coomslie, by whom he had a son,

VI. William Blair of Giffordland, who married an English lady, by whom he had two sons. The eldest was,

VII. Edward Blair of Giffordland, who lately died in London, and is succeeded by his brother,

VIII. — Blair, now of Giffordland.

[NOTE, the authorities down to No. IV. are to be found in the writs respectively stated, which are in the possession of Mr. Smith of Swineridgemuir. The rest are from *Fam. Com.*]

Giffordland is situated in the parish of Dalry, and about two miles west of that town. The valued rent is £123 6. 8. The mansion, situated by a small streamlet, and surrounded with old woods, is but of moderate dimension, and not in the best order.

Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.

It is not proposed, in this work, to give a detailed history of the Nobility connected with this county. That is so very ably done in the *Peerage* by *Wood*, that it would be both improper and superfluous to attempt it. All that is

proposed, is to give a general outline of the genealogy, chiefly in the view, to shew the pedigree of the *Cadets*—and the different intermarriages with the neighbouring gentry or lesser barons. Extracted chiefly from *Wood*, collated with *Crawfurd*.

I. Simon was the first of this family, said to have been the youngest son of Alan, the son of Flathald, (whom I suppose to be Fleance,) who came to Scotland with his brother Walter, the first, High Steward, and who is a witness to his charter of the monastery of Paisley in 1160.

II. Robert, his son, received the surname of *Boyt*, or *Boidh*, from his fair complexion, so expressed in Gaelic, the ancient language of the country. He appears as a witness to a contract betwixt Bryce de Eglintoun and the town of Irvine in 1205, which contract is recorded, by *Crawfurd*, to have been in existence about the time he wrote his History of Renfrewshire in 1710, but is not now to be found. There is a

III. Robert, called Boyd, mentioned in a charter dated in 1262 [see *Ragman Roll*,] who is supposed to have been the son, or, it may be, the grandson of the preceding. Again there is a

IV. Robert Boyd, who was one of those who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, but afterwards joined Wallace in 1297, and is very probably the same who joined Robert Bruce in

1306, and was a most zealous adherent to that prince, from whom he received considerable grants of land, chiefly about Kilmarnock and Wester Kilbryde, all in Cunninghame, which lands continued to be the principal property of the family for many ages after, and in which some of their descendant cadets remain to the present times. These four chiefs are supposed to have been regularly descended from each, as here arranged; but from the destructive and wanton policy of Edward I. of England, (the never to be forgotten oppressor of Scotland,) in carrying off all records to which he had access, it has become almost impossible to trace the relationship of distinguished individuals, in those remote ages, to each other; and therefore, the genealogy rests very much on probable conjecture. What follows in the history of this family, is, however, ascertained from authentic records—which, without citing, except in a few cases, the reader is referred to *Wood's Peerage*, where they are satisfactorily exhibited.

V. Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, accompanied David II. to the battle of Durham in 1346, where he was taken prisoner along with him. He had three sons; 1. Thomas; 2. William; ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath (in Strathearn;) he afterwards had from Robert III. a grant of the lands of Gavin and Reisk

in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire;
 3. Robert, ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross,
 or Arneil. [See under that title.]—He was
 succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. He
 flourished in the beginning of the 15th century,
 and married Alice, one of the four co-heiresses
 of Hugh Gifford of Yester; by whom he had
 his successor,

VII. Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, who
 married Joanna, daughter of John Montgomery
 of Ardrossan, and died on the 7th July 1482,
 as appears on the tombstone of him and his lady
 in the old church of Kilmarnock. He was one
 of the hostages for the ransom of James I.
 when his revenues were rated at 500 merks,
 whilst those of his father-in-law were rated at
 700. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. He
 got into a feud with the Stewarts of Darneley, and
 having slain a Sir Alan, his brother Alexander
 pursued him, and slew him after a severe rencoun-
 ter, at Craignaughthill near Dunlop, July 9. 1489.
 What he married, does not appear; but he left
 two sons; 1. Robert; 2. Sir Alexander of Dun-
 cow; and two daughters; 1. Janet, married to
 John Maxwell of Calderwood; 2. Margaret,
 married to Alexander Lord Montgomery.

IX. Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, his eldest

son, succeeded him, and in 1459 was created Lord Boyd. He was a most aspiring man, and, through his ambitious projects, had well nigh been the ruin of his own House. [*See Wood.*] He married Mariota, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had three sons; 1. Thomas; 2. Alexander, of whom afterwards, and 3. Archibald, first of the Boyds of Bonshaw (in the parish of Stewarton,) and two daughters; 1. Elisabeth, married to Archibald 5th Earl of Angus; 2. Annabella, married to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. His eldest son,

X. Thomas was created Earl of Arran—married the Princess Mary eldest daughter of James II. and lived for some time in immense splendour, but this exciting the envy of the ancient Nobility and hatred of the commons,—he was ultimately tumbled from his elevated station, and fled abroad. According to *Buchanan*, he died at Antwerp about the year 1472. His only son by the Princess Mary was

XI. James, who in 1482 was restored to the greater part of the family property; but from some causes not explained in history, he perished either by treachery or open assault in 1484, and his death does not appear ever to have been enquired into. In *Boethius' Chronicles of Scotland*, he is said to have been slain by Lord Montgomery, [*see Crawford's Peerage*, p. 190.]

and in the history of the Craufurdland family, [*Cun.* 340.] one of that family is stated to have died of wounds he received at the Wyllielee, when attending James, Earl of Arran, (evidently this personage) who was there killed by the Earl of Eglinton. Whilst according to Boyd of Trochrig, "In ipso adolescentis flore perit inimicorum insidiis circumventus." Indeed, in the nerveless reign of James III. it would not have been an easy matter to have made an inquiry after this blood.

He had an only sister, the Lady Grizel, (*Crawfurd* calls her Margaret,) who was married 1st to Alexander 4th Lord Forbes, and afterwards to David 1st Earl of Cassillis, without issue to either.

X. Alexander, the 2d son of the 1st Lord Boyd (according to *Wood*,) became now the representative of the family. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, by whom he had; 1. Robert; 2. Thomas, ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon; 3. Adam, ancestor of the Boyds of Pinkill and Trochrig.

XI. Robert, the eldest son, married Helen, daughter of Sir John Sommerville of Cambusnethan, by whom he had, besides his successor, a daughter, Margaret, married to John Montgomery of Lainshaw.

XII. Robert the 4th Lord Boyd, (the titles

having been under a temporary forfeiture,) succeeded his father the preceding Robert. He married Mariot, daughter and heiress of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins, by whom he had, 1. Robert of Auchintorlie, (part of the Glins estates) who died, before his father, without issue; 2. Thomas; 3. Robert of Badenheath, (who acquired that property by marriage of the heirss of the same family, see No. V.) and four daughters, 1. Egedia, married to Hugh 4th Earl of Eglinton, and who had issue; 2. Agnes, married to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss; 3. Christian, married to Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and who had issue; 4. Elisabeth, married to John Cunningham of Drumquhassell. He was succeeded by his second son,

XIII. Thomas 5th Lord Boyd. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, by whom he had, 1. Robert; 2. Sir Thomas of Bedlay; 3. Adam, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Galbraith of Kilchroich; 4. John; and three daughters; 1. Marion, married to James 1st Earl of Abercorn; 2. Isabel, married to John Blair younger of Blair, who died before his father, but to whom she had three daughters. [See Blair.] 3d. Agnes, married to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood.

XIV. Robert, the master of Boyd, died be-

fore his father, He married Lady Jean Ker, eldest daughter of Mark 2d Earl of Lothian, by whom he had two sons; Robert and John.

XV. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, and was the sixth Lord Boyd. He married Lady Christian Hamilton, eldest daughter of Thomas 1st Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son Robert, and six daughters; 1. Helen, died unmarried; 2. Agnes, married Sir George Morison of Dairsie; 3. Jean, married Sir Alexander Morison of Prestongrange; 4. Marian, married Sir James Dundas of Arniston; 5. Isabel, married first to John Sinclair of Stevenston, and secondly to Grierson of Laggs; 6. Christian, married to Sir William Scot of Harden.

XVI. Robert, the only son, was the 7th Lord Boyd; died in 1640, without issue, when he was succeeded by his uncle,

XV. James, 8th Lord Boyd. He married Catherine, daughter of John Cralk, Esq. by whom he had a son, William, and a daughter, Eva, married to Sir David Cunningham of Robertland. He was succeeded by his son,

XVI. William 9th Lord Boyd, who in 1661 was created Earl of Kilmarnock. He married in the same year Lady Jean Cunninghame, eldest daughter of William 9th Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had a son William, who succeeded

him, three more sons who appear to have died unmarried, and two daughters; 1. Lady Mary, married to Sir Alexander Maclean; 2. Lady Catherine, married to Alexander Porterfield of Porterfield.

XVII. William 2d Earl of Kilmarnock, succeeded his father, in 1692, and died the same year. He married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Boyd, Merchant in Dublin, by whom he had two sons; 1. William; 2. Hon. Thomas Boyd, who in 1710 became a member of the faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, and married Eleonora, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, who married secondly John Crawford of Craufurdland.

XVIII. William 3d Earl of Kilmarnock, succeeded his father, and took his seat in Parliament in 1705. He was a steady supporter of the Union and of the Hanoverian succession. He died in 1717. He married Eupheme, daughter of William 11th Lord Ross, by whom he had a son,

XIX. William 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, who unhappily engaged in the Rebellion, 1745,—was taken prisoner at Culloden in 1746, and suffered on Towerhill on the 18th August the same year, and his estates and honours were forfeited to the Crown.

He married Lady Anne Livingston, sole heir-

ess of James Earl of Linlithgow and Callender, by Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John 12th Earl of Errol,—by whom he had James Lord Boyd (who afterwards, through his grandmother, succeeded to the honours and estates of Errol,) and two other sons. For a more particular, and indeed a most interesting account of this family and that of Errol, see *Wood's Peerage*.

The chief seat was the Dean Castle, in the vicinity of Kilmarnock, which has been ruinous since the year 1735, when it was burnt down by an accidental fire. See *Cun.* p. 384.

Arms.—*Azure*, a Fesse, *Argent* and *Gules*. Crest, a dexter hand, coupéd at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and the next two fingers, the others turning down. Supporters, two squirrels proper. Motto—*Confido*. And on a compartment the word *Goldberry*: which last is said to be commemorative of Sir Robert Boyd, having at the battle of Largs in 1263 intercepted and completely routed a foraging party of Norwegians at Goldberry-hill, about 5 miles south of the scene of action.

Boyd of Portincross.

THIS family, from all that I have seen, appears to be the most ancient cadet of the noble House of Kilmarnock, of which there now exists any representative. And although I have been unable to procure the necessary documents, to give a detailed and separate account of each successive generation, yet from what I have obtained, taken in connexion with the traditionary accounts preserved by the family themselves, which in such matters seldom err in the leading particulars, there remains scarce a doubt of their having been represented through the direct male line from the time of their descent, about the year 1372, until shortly after 1712, when the last direct male representative of Portincross died at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his grandson, William Fullarton Boyd, as will be shown hereafter.

It is rather remarkable that, prior to the last-mentioned date, all the lairds of Portincross appear to have been of the name of Robert : and this observation is corroborated by a tradition, still remembered in the neighbourhood of their ancient residence, the castle of Portincross, viz. that fifteen individuals of that name and family were interred in one tomb, within the parish church of West Kilbryde.

The barony of Portincross, which includes the lands of Arnele, was, along with many others, granted by King Robert de Bruce, in the first year of his reign (1306), to his faithful friend and follower, Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, a person whose constancy and firmness, through every vicissitude of the fortunes of that great and good monarch, seem to have been unchangeable. And indeed the extent of the grants conferred upon him points out in the clearest manner the high estimation in which his services were held; as also, how much he was instrumental in the restoration of the independence of the monarchy. This Sir Robert was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, who, following the example of his renowned father, continued faithful to King Robert's son, David II. and was with him in England, at the battle of Durham, anno 1346. Which Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock had three sons: 1. Sir Thomas, his successor in the Lordship of Kilmarnock; 2. William, ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath, of whom no representative is now known; and third,

I. Robert Boyd, first of the house of Portincross, Ayrshire. *Crawford*, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, p. 242. says, "I have seen a charter on the 10th June 1444, *Per Thomam Boyd de Kilmarnock, dilecto avunculo Roberto Boyd terrarum de Arneil.*" The next representative of

this family, whom I have found on record, is at the distance of more than a century from the last-mentioned date, namely,

II. Robert Boyd of Portincross, who, about the year 1550, married Elizabeth, third daughter, and one of the co-heiresses, of David Fairley of that Ilk, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie. His son, or probably his grandson,

III Robert Boyd of Portincross, succeeded him. The precise date of his succession I have not found, but he died before the year 1658. He had a son,

IV. — Boyd, younger of Portincross, who predeceased his father, but he left a son,

V. Robert Boyd of Portincross, who, on the 19th July 1658 was served heir to his "*guidsire*, [grandfather,] Robert Boyd of Portincross, in the five merk land of Ardneill within the parochin of Kilbryde and Baillyarie of Cunninghame: the 30 shilling land of the Maynes of Hellingtown; the half of the Myln of Hellington; the two merk land of the Muir of Hellington; the 46 shilling and 8 pence land of Knockindail; the four merk land of Harrickhill, (Warrickhill?) of old extent within the Baillyarie of Kyle-Stewart. He died before the year 1668, leaving a son,

VI. Robert Boyd of Portincross, who had a

charter from William, Earl of Kilmarnock, of the ten merk lands of Portincross and Ardneil, dated October 2. 1668. He had also a charter under the Great Seal of the five merk lands of Arneil, dated Dec. 14. 1671. Whom he married, is not mentioned ; but he had a son Robert, and a daughter Grizel, of whom afterwards. The son married, before the year 1693, Antonia, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorely, Bart. by Antonia, daughter of Sir James Scot of Rossie, and had a son named Hugh, and a daughter Lilius, both of whom died young.—
This

VII. Robert Boyd, younger of Portincross, predeceased his father, leaving no surviving issue ; upon which the old gentleman disposed the barony of Portincross and Ardneil, on the 13th April 1712, to his grandson William Fullarton Boyd, eldest son of the above-named Grizel Boyd, only daughter and last remaining child of the said Robert Boyd of Portincross, by Alexander Fullarton, Esq. of Kilmichail, in the Island of Arran,* whom she had married

* The family of Kilmichail, in Arran, are of very ancient descent, and are certainly derived from the same origin with the Fullartons of that ilk, in the shire of Ayr. They have always been distinguished by the patronymick of MacLouis or MacLoy. The time of their settling in Arran is not now known. When Robert de Bruce landed in Brodick-Bay, while on his peregrinations through the Western Highlands, one of the Mac-

before the year 1680, and to whom she had, besides the said William, another son named Robert, of whom afterwards, and five daughters, Margaret, Janet, Geils, Antonia, and Grizel. Janet, the second daughter, married James Fullarton of Corse, and left issue. Mrs. Grizel Boyd died at Kilmichail, March 14th 1722.

VIII. William Fullarton Boyd of Portincross, so succeeding his grandfather, as above stated, in the barony of Portincross, took the name of Boyd only; and in the year 1714, married Grizel Campbell, only daughter of Angus Campbell, Esq. Captain of Skipness, by Jean, third daughter of Sir James Stuart of Bute, Bart. [*Craw-*

Louises directed him to a place where some of his adherents had taken shelter, and were with the MacLouises employed in making a temporary fort, of which the remains are extant on the lands of Kilmichail to this day. For these and other services the grateful monarch, granted to Fergus Fullarton, or MacLouis, a charter dated 9th November in the second year of his reign (1307,) of the lands of Kilmichail and others, as also of the heritable office of Coroner of the Island, which office they possessed from that time down to the beginning of the 18th century, when James Fullarton of Kilmichail, alienated the right to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.

A cadet of Kilmichail, had a grant of the lands of Muchnock, in the Island of Bute, together with the heritable office of Coroner of that Island, which his descendants enjoyed for several generations, but they appear now to be extinct.—Another branch from Kilmichail, were designed of Glenderuel, one of whom was the last Bishop of Edinburgh.

Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail, who married Grizel Boyd as above stated, was twice married. His first wife was Geils Hamilton, of the family of Kinglass, by whom he had a son James, from whom the present family of Kilmichail, are descended.

furd's Peerage, p. 56.] (ancestor of the present Marquis of Bute,) by whom he had an only son John, and four daughters; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married Donald M·Donald, Esq. Collector of Excise at Campbelton, and left issue, Mr John M·Donald, present Port-Surveyor of Excise at Greenock, (who married Miss Campbell, only daughter of the late Major Campbell of the 42d Highland Regiment, and has had issue, three sons: 1. Donald, who died abroad in 1819; 2. James: and 3. Boyd; also three daughters, Jean, Barbara, and Elizabeth,) and a daughter, Anne, who died Aug. 3. 1820, unmarried. The above William Fullarton Boyd alienated the ancient family estate of Portincross to Patrick Crawford of Auchnames, on the 19th November 1737, [*Disposition* in the possession of Auchnames,] together with the corn-mill of Drummilling, which last he had acquired from Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung, in the year 1725. He afterwards possessed the lands of Balnakill, in Cantyre, where he died, some time subsequent to the year 1765.—He was succeeded by his only son,

IX. John Boyd, younger, of Portincross, who after his father's death resided at Skipness, with his maternal relations, where, about the year 1785, he died unmarried.—Thus the heirs male of the elder son of the marriage betwixt Mrs.

Grizel Boyd of Portincross, and Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail, having failed in the person of the last-mentioned Mr Boyd, we now return to the second son of said marriage, namely,

VIII. Robert Fullarton, afterwards of Overtown, who was born at Kilmichail June 8. 1693, but does not seem ever to have used the name of Boyd in addition to Fullarton. He married, first, in 1723, Anna Cunninghame, daughter of Henry Cunninghame of Carlung, by whom he had a son Henry, and a daughter Grizel, who both died in infancy. Mrs Anna Cunninghame died January 15. 1728. He married, secondly, Mrs Anne King, about the year 1732, by which marriage there were three sons and as many daughters. About the period of his first marriage he acquired the lands of Overtown, part of the estate of Carlung; and dying in June 1750, was succeeded by his eldest son, of the second marriage, namely,

IX. William Fullarton of Overtown, who in consequence of the death of his cousin-german John Boyd, No. IX. above, became the nearest heir-male of the marriage betwixt Mrs. Grizel Boyd of Portincross, and Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail, whom I have seen designed,—“of M'Cloy.” This William had a disposition from his father of the lands of Overtown, May 6. 1749. He married, in

the year 1783, Miss Mary Tarbet, West Kilbride, and left issue three sons: 1. John, his successor; 2. Francis, who went young to sea, and was some time a Midshipman on board His Majesty's brig *Tigress*; 3. William, bred a Writer, in Glasgow, where he at present resides in the prosecution of that profession; also a daughter Robina.—He died in the end of the year 1793, and was succeeded as already stated, in Overtown, by his eldest son,

X. John Fullarton, at present a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 71st Regiment of Foot.

The other connections of this family, through marriage, that have fallen under my observation are the Campbells of Loudon, Bannatynes of Kelly, Cunninghames of Carlung, and the Campbells of Ballochyle. Of which last was Robert M'Ure, alias Campbell, who married Janet, daughter of Robert Boyd of Portincross, and their son was John M'Ure, alias Campbell, author of the History of Glasgow.

Portincross Castle, the ancient feudal residence of this family, is wildly and romantically situated on a bare rock at the farthest extremity of the far projecting headland of Arnele, and almost surrounded by the sea. It is apparently of very ancient erection, and consists of an oblong embattled tower, vaulted over at top, to which is added, at its southern angle, a square tower or

donjon-keep, of smaller area, but rising considerably higher, and of exceedingly thick walls—in many places upwards of nine feet. In the southern angle of the main tower is situated the entrance to the castle, which has been defended with an outer gate and outwork, or barbican, some vestiges of which still remain.

The prospects and scenery around this mansion are of a peculiarly varied and romantic class—having on the one hand the broad and sweeping expanse of the opening of the Frith of Clyde, bounded to the westward by the lofty mountains of Arran, which are finely contrasted with the gentle and approaching Islands of Bute and Cumbray; while on the land side, and almost overshadowing its walls, are ranged the high and singularly precipitous cliffs called Ardneil-banks, masked about half way up their sides in richly varied coppice-wood. These banks, however, entirely intercept the view inland and give to the place that air of melancholy wildness which so peculiarly characterizes it.

Portincross would seem to have been frequently visited by the first monarch of the Stuart race, from the number of charters of that Prince on record, dated *apud Arnele*.

Soon after the restoration of Charles II. the family of Portincross relinquished this gothic abode, and erected, on the adjoining messuage

of Arnele, a mansion-house of a smaller size, and in a very different style of building. And in this last they resided until the alienation of the estate. However, the old castle still continued to be occupied by fishermen, and other inferior tenants, until about the year 1739, when, having been unroofed by what was termed "the windy January," it was for ever after consigned to ruin and decay.

Arms of Boyd of Portincross.—The arms of Boyd, within a plain bordure of the second tincture. Crest and mottoes, the same as Kilmarnock.

Boyd of Pitcon.

ONE of the many extensive baronies conferred by Robert de Bruce, on Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, was that of Dalry, in Cunningham. Of this ancient barony, Pitcon (the Potconnell, of olden times,) forms a part, and is situated low down, nigh the river Gartock.

In the reign of James IV. Alexander Boyd, second son of Robert, first Lord Boyd, Great Chamberlain of the kingdom, succeeded to the family and Lordship of Kilmarnock, on the death of James, Lord Boyd, only son of the

Earl of Arran, by the Princess Mary, which Alexander, first named, so succeeding, did thereafter give off the lands of Pitcon to his second son,

I. Thomas Boyd, whom *Crawfurd* designates "of Lin," a property in the same neighbourhood, acquired in 1532; but when alienated, I have not ascertained. He married, according to that author, Marion, daughter of John Fairley of that Ilk, who survived him, and afterwards married James Stewart of Bute, (ancestor of the present Marquis of Bute.) The next of this family, whom I have met with, was, in all probability, his grandson, namely,

III. Thomas Boyd de Pitcon, whose charter of the lands of Pitcon, &c. was ratified by the Scots Parliament, April 23d 1608, wherein he is designed heir-male of Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, his father. He married Isabell Glen, only child of William Glen of Barr,—[*Crawfurd's Ren.* p. 75.]—and was succeeded by his son,

IV. Robert Boyd of Pitcon, who had a charter of the seven merk lands of old extent of Pitcon, ratified December 5th 1633, in which charter he is designed, "*haeres masculus Thomae Boyd de Pitcone, patris.*" He married, in 1633, Anne, third daughter of Bryce Blair of

that ilk, (see p. 88.) He was succeeded, about the year 1650, by

V. Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, his son, who married Isabell Henderson, daughter of Henderson of Baikie, who survived him, and afterwards married Alexander Crawford of Fergushill, to whom she had a son and a daughter. [See *Crawfurdland*.]—He died about the year 1660. The next laird of Pitcon, I have met with, may very probably have been son of this Bryce, namely,

VI. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, whose name appears in the list of commissioners of supply for the county of Ayr in 1695, and again in 1703. Whom he married, is not mentioned, but he had a daughter, Jane, married to Andrew Macredie of Peirceton, from which marriage is descended the present family of Peirceton. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. Robert Boyd of Pitcon, who must have been dead before the year 1725, when

VIII. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon was retoured heir to his father Robert in that property, which in 1770 he sold to George Macrae, merchant in Ayr, from whence, through different steps of alienation, it has become the property of John Cockburn, the present proprietor. See *Cun.* p. 247.

This last Thomas Boyd of Pitcon was Comptroller of the Customs in Irvine. He left four

daughters, three of whom were married and had issue; also sons, of whom none, so far as known to me, were ever married. Neither does it appear, that any of that family are now remaining in Ayrshire.

Arms—Were essentially as Boyd, only the fingers pointing at a sun, and the motto, *Spes mea in Cœlis*.

The House of Pitcon is a handsome pavilion-roofed mansion, set down on the summit of a conical eminence, in the bottom of the valley of Dalry, about a mile north-east of that town.—The ancient manorial house stood very nearly where the present house now stands, and was of a more antiquated form.

Boyd of Carlung.

UNDER the title *Cunninghame of Carlung*, will be seen how that family terminated in a marriage of the heir-female, Marion Cunninghame of Carlung, with

I. Jahn Boyd, of the family of Pitcon;—but whether a son of Robert, No. VII. or more remotely connected, does not appear. By this lady he had a son,

II. John Boyd of Carlung, who succeeded

his mother in that property. In his youth he was bred to business, and was for a number of years in a mercantile house in the town of Norfolk in America. Afterwards, on his return home, he settled at Carlung, which he greatly improved, and also built the present house, (a commodious mansion, set pleasantly down in a very conspicuous situation, commanding the finest of views, about half a mile north of the town of Kilbride.) He, moreover, acquired the adjoining lands of Corse, from James Fullarton of Corse, which had been alienated by his maternal uncle, Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung. He married Elizabeth Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter of Kirkland, by whom he had two sons; 1. John; 2. William, who died young; and two daughters, Jean and Marion, of whom afterwards. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his only remaining son,

III. John Boyd of Carlung, who did not long survive his father, as he died in 1792. He was succeeded by his two sisters,

III. Jean and Marion Boyd, heirs portioners of Carlung. Jean, the eldest, previous to her brother's death, was married to her cousin, Robert Hunter of Kirkland, and has issue. [See under that title.]—Marion, the second daughter, married the Rev. Robert Steele, Minister of the West Parish of Greenock, and has issue, one son, William, and eight daughters.

These two ladies alienated, in 1799, the lands of Carlung and Corse, to Archibald Alexander of Boydston, which are now the property, and Carlung the chief residence, of his son, the present Archibald Alexander of Boydston.

Boyd of Orchard.

THIS pleasant little property, of about 50 acres, with its correspondent mansion and garden, in the vicinity of Kilbride, as also the old tower, was acquired by Thomas Boyd, son of Robert Boyd of Dykehead, in 1759, from the representatives of Major Buntine of Kilbride; being part of that extensive portion of the Lordship of Boyd, which he had acquired from the Earl of Kilmarnock in 1670. Mr. Boyd died about 20 years ago, and was succeeded by his daughters, The Misses Boyd, now of Orchard.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that this family is now the only one in Cunninghame of the name of Boyd, that enjoys landed property in it; where formerly, and for a long series of years, the family of Boyd, Earls of Kilmarnock, had so much power and so large possessions. The occurrence, however, is not altogether singular. The same remark applies to other families of

as long standing, and as high in rank,—as, the Boyles, the Maules, the Cathcarts, and the Arbuthnotts,—of which names there are not many in any station, and almost none in the lower orders; while, on the other hand, there are families in the country, of no longer standing, which have filled the land; and whose names abound among all ranks in society,—as, the Stewarts, the Campbells, the Gordons, and the Hamiltons; as well as the great mass of Highland clans.

Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.

THIS family, originally Boyville, and probably of Norman origin, is among the most ancient in Ayrshire. *Crawford*, who wrote in 1710, and whose researches into the origin of ancient families, has acquired for his testimony an authenticity that is undoubted, states, in his account of the Maxwells of Nether Pollock, [*Ren.* p. 33.] that the Boyles of Kelburn have been possessed of these lands upwards of 500 years, as their writs do sufficiently demonstrate. This will carry them back to at least the year 1200.

Wood, in the *Peerage*, mentions a Richard Boyle, Dominus de Caulburn, in a transaction

with Walter Cumin, Dominus de Rowgalla, in the reign of Alexander III. (inter 1249 et 1286) which is not much short of the time to which *Crawfurd* alludes.

Robert de Boyville of Kelburn, and Richard de Boyville of Ryesholm, appear in the *Ragman Roll* in 1296. All these instances unite in testimony of the antiquity of this family.

It is no part of my plan, however, to enter much into the history of the Nobility. Referring my readers to that excellent work, the *Peerage*, by *Wood*, I mean to confine myself in this, as in the preceding article on the family of Boyd, to its pedigree merely, as connected in succession with the marriages and intermarriages, as they happen—excepting in so far, as some new matter may occur, that Mr. *Wood* had not the means of ascertaining,—but still adhering to his narrative, collated with *Crawfurd*, as sufficient authority.

I. Hugo de Boyll, who gave a donation to the abbey of Pasley in 1399, is asserted, by *Douglas*, to have been, in a direct male line, an ancestor of the *Glasgow* family. Commencing, therefore, from this, as a fixed point as to the number of generations—(though we might be well founded in prefixing six or eight more to it.) The next to be stated, was probably his son,

II. John Boyle de Caleburn, who, on the

24th June 1417, appears as one of a jury on an inquest respecting some lands in dispute betwixt the burgh of Irvine and William Fraunces of Stane. [See p. 14.]—The next in succession is

III. Robert Boyle of Calburn, in all probability, son to the preceding. He is witness to a charter, by Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, to John Boyle of Wamphray, of the lands of Ryesholm, Oct. 11. 1446. [*Penes Earl of Glasgow.*] The next on record is

IV. John Boyle of Kelburn, who was a steady adherent to his unfortunate sovereign James III. and lost his life with him, at the battle of Sauchie-burn, in 1488. He left a son,

V. William Boyle of Kelburn, who, on account of the part that his father had taken in the politics of those times—by his attachment to the unsuccessful party—thought it to be the most prudent plan, to enter as heir to his grandfather Robert; and under that title was retoured heir to his lands and office of mayor of fee, &c. in 1492. [*Penes Earl of Glasgow.*]—He left a son,

VI. John Boyle of Kelburn, who in 1495 was infeft in the five pound land of Kelburn, as lawful heir to his father William, proceeding from a precept of chancery, holding blanch of the crown in payment of a pair of spurs—dated Oct. 28. that year. [*Penes Earl of Glasgow.*] He married Agnes, a daughter of the family of

Ross, by whom he had three sons, David, John, and Robert of Ballochmartin; and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Crawford of Giffordland. [See under that title.]

VII. David Boyle, his eldest son, died in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son,

VIII. John Boyle of Kelburn, to whom his grandfather resigned the estate in 1549. He married Jean, daughter of John Frazer of Knock, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to John Cunningham, the first of Caddeh, son of William Cunningham of Glengarnock.

IX. John Boyle, the only son, succeeded his father in Kelburn, and his great-grandfather in the office of mayor of fee. [See *Retours*, July 16. 1583.]—He died in 1610. By his lady, Marion, daughter of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Barclay of Ladyland,) he had a son, John, and six daughters:

1. Jean, married to William Barclay of Pearston.
2. Marion, married first to Matthew Ross of Haining, and secondly to James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow.
3. Margaret, married to Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie.
4. Elizabeth, married to Robert Semple of Millbank.

5. Agnes, married to Robert Boyle of Ballochmartin.

6. Mary, married to William Hamilton of Downshire; and all these had issue.

X. John Boyle of Kelburn succeeded his father. He married Agnes, the only daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, (by Margaret, daughter of William Cunninghame of Caprington,) by whom he had his only child,

XI. Grizel Boyle, who succeeded her father in Kelburn. She married a near relative, David Boyle of Hawkhill, descended from the family thus:—1. John, second son of No. IV. was designed “of Ballahewin” in 1536, married Christian, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had a son, 2. David of Segdeth in 1578, who married Christian, neice of Lord Boyd, by whom he had, 3. James of Hawkhill, in 1617, who married Margaret, daughter of David Crawford of Bedland, by whom he had the above David Boyle of Hawkhill, three sons, and one daughter: 1. John; 2. James of Montgomerieston, (of whom in the next article); 3. Patrick. The daughter was Grizel, and she was married to William Wallace of Shewalton. He died in 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. John Boyle of Kelburn. He first married Marion, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton, (by Marion, sister to the first Lord

Carmichael of Hyndford,) by whom he had two sons: 1. David; 2. William, a Commissioner of Customs, and who, in 1732, purchased the Lordship of Stewarton, but afterwards disposed of it to sundries; and a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Alexander Cunninghame, Bart. of Corsehill. He secondly married Jean, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and relict of Gavin Ralston of that Ilk, without issue. He died in 1685, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. David Boyle of Kelburn, and first Earl of Glasgow, to which dignity he was raised on the 12th April 1703. He first married Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick Crawford of Kilbirny, (and sister of the first Viscount Garnock,) by whom he had four sons: 1. John, the second Earl; 2. Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, who died, unmarried, in 1761; 3. Hon. Charles Boyle; and 4. Hon. William Boyle, who both died unmarried. He secondly married Jean, daughter and heiress of the last Sir William Mure of Rowallan, (and relict of Fairlie of that Ilk, to whom she had issue,) by whom he had two daughters: 1. Lady Jean, heiress of Rowallan, who married Sir James Campbell, of which marriage is descended the present Marchioness of Hastings; 2. Lady Anne, who died unmarried,

XIV. John, second Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in 1733, and died in 1740.— He married Helen, daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange, (sister of Lady Strathnaver and of the Viscountess Arbuthnott,) by whom he had issue, 1. William, who died young; 2. John, the third Earl; 3. Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton; five daughters, who died unmarried; and Lady Helen Boyle, who married the late Sir James Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Admiral of the White; but died, without issue, in 1794.

XV. John, third Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in the 26th year of his age. He married, in 1755, Elizabeth, second daughter of George, twelfth Lord Ross, and became ultimately sole heiress of the Ross estates, by the death of her brother William, thirteenth Lord Ross, in 1754, and of her only sister in 1762. By this lady he had two sons: 1. John, who died young; and 2. George, the fourth Earl; also two daughters: 1. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, and had issue, two daughters, who died before herself, and a son, John-James, who survived her.

XVI. George, the fourth and present Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in the year 1775. In 1815 he was advanced to the honour

of a British peerage, by the title of Lord Ross of Hawkhead; and in 1820, upon the death of the late Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, his Lordship was promoted to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, from that of Renfrewshire, which he had previously held. He married, on the 4th August 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Errol, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom

The Hon. John, Lord Kelburn, was bred to the sea service, where he distinguished himself by great bravery, and was otherwise eminent for an honourable and a benevolent disposition. He died in March 1818, in the 29th year of his age; and

The Hon. James Boyle, now Lord Kelburn, who married, on the 4th August 1821, Miss Hay Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie of Newhall and Cromartie.

The daughters are, Lady Isabella, and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence.

Arms.—Quarterly; first and fourth, *Or*, an eagle displayed, *Gules*; second and third parted per bend crenelle, *Argent* and *Gules*, for the name of Boyle. Over all an escutcheon, three harts' horns, *Gules*, two and one. Crest, an eagle, with two heads displayed, parted per pale, crenelle, *Or* and *Gules*. Supporters: dexter, a savage, proper; sinister, a lion rampant,

parted per bend, crenelle, *Argent* and *Gules*.
 Motto—*Dominus providebit*.

Their chief seat in Ayrshire is the ancient House of Kelburn, in the bottom of a pleasant valley, nearly hid among its woods, within 400 yards of the sea, about a mile south from Largs, commanding, were it wished, one of the most picturesque views on the Frith of Clyde.

Boyle of Montgomerieston.

JAMES Boyle, the second son of David of Hawkhill, and Grizel Boyle, heiress of Kelburn, [see p. 131.] married Janet, daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Barclay, Provost of Irvine, a man of great talents and much employed in public business in his day,) with whom he got the lands of Montgomerieston; and by her had a son, James Boyle of Montgomerieston, a Commissioner of Excise, who died 17th October 1758, and is buried in Irvine church-yard, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, "A gentleman of singular piety, integrity, and learning."

Brisbane of Brisbane.

THIS family, confessedly the chief of the name, appears to have possessed Bishopton in Renfrewshire, and also lands in the counties of Stirling and of Ayr, long prior to the date of any charters they have preserved. *Crawford*, in his *Renfrewshire*, takes notice of "Bishopton, the ancient inheritance of the Brisbanes, the chief of that name," and of "Allanus de Brysbane, filius Willielmi de Brysbane, who obtained a grant of the lands of Macherach in Stirlingshire, to which Malcolm, Earl of Wigton, (so created in 1334,) is witness." [*Charta penes burgum de Dumbarton.*].—Also, Thomas and Alexander Brisbane, brothers, are witnesses to a charter of date 9th Sept. 32d year of David II. (1361); and Thomas Brisbane is witness to a charter, dated 22d Sept. 1409. [See *Reg. Mag. Sig.*].—The designations are not stated, but witnesses to such charters were, generally, the great officers of the crown.—Previous to all these there was a William Brisbane, Chancellor of Scotland, in 1332, mentioned in *Hales' Annals*, in all probability an ancestor of this family, as the armorial bearings, the three cushions, should seem to be borne, in allusion to such civil office.

The earliest estate, however, held by the fa-

mily, of which the charters still exist, appears to have been Bishopton in the county of Renfrew. They also held the lands of Ballencleir-och and others in Stirlingshire, and prior to the year 1400, they had acquired the £10 land of Killincraig and Gogo, in this parish. Their possessions here have gradually increased. They acquired the lands of Towergill, Harplaw, Ry-lies, and others, called the forty merk land of the Chantons, that belonged to the archbishop of Glasgow. They also acquired the lands of Halie and others, which belonged to the abbey of Paisley.

In 1500 the estate in Largs was erected into a barony, called the Barony of Gogosite, and the town into a Burgh of barony, called, the Newton of Gogo. In 1650 this barony, along with the lands of Nodsdale and others, were erected into the barony of Nodsdale. Soon after, when Over-Kelsoland was acquired, the whole by charter, in 1695, was erected into the barony of Brisbane. At the time of making these last acquisitions, the estate of Bishopton was feued out, and all the property of the family was concentrated in the parish of Larga.

The following history of the pedigree and connections of the family, is taken from charters, and other writings still preserved in the charter room at Brisbane :—

I. John Brisbane of Bishopton (the first whom I shall state in this deduction) was succeeded by his son,

II. John, who on 1st Sept. 1407, obtained a charter from Lord Erskine, the superior, for infesting him as heir of his father in the lands of Bishopton, and who was infest accordingly. He appears to have been succeeded by his son,

III. John, and he again by his son,

IV. Thomas Brisbane of Bishopton, who, in 1490, was executor to Thomas Sempil of Elliotston, his brother-in-law. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Sempil of Eliotston, by Agnes, daughter of Alexander, second Lord Montgomery, [*MS. Hist. of the Eglinton Fam.*] by whom he had his successor,

V. Matthew Brisbane of Bishopton, who fell at the battle of Flouden, on the 9th Sept. 1513, when he was succeeded by his brother,

V. John, whose retour of service in the lands of Killingcraig, &c. holding of the Crown, relates the circumstance of his brother's death at Flouden; and whose charter dated July 4. 1514, of the estate of Bishopton, is granted by John Lord Erskine; son of Lord Robert, who also fell at Flouden field. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. John Brisbane of Bishopton, who, as heir of his father, obtained a charter, dated

12th Aug. 1523, from John, third Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Ballencleiroch, in the district of Campsie in Stirlingshire. From a sasine, dated in 1532, it appears that his wife's name was Elisabeth Lindsay. He fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th Sept. 1547. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. John Brisbane of Bishopton, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Killingcraig, 20th May 1549. He married first —, by whom he had two sons; and secondly he married Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhills, by whom he had a son, William, who became parson of Erskine, in which office he was succeeded by his son, Matthew, who was father to Dr. Matthew Brisbane, Physician in Glasgow, a man of great learning; also three daughters,—Margaret, Janet, and Marion. There is a contract of marriage, of rather a singular nature, dated 17th Nov. 1572, entered into betwixt John Frissal (Frazer) of Knock, for himself, and as taking burden on him for John Frissal his grandson, a child, on the one part, and John Brisbane on the other part, as taking burden on himself for his three daughters—by which, in consideration of Brisbane redeeming certain debts on the estate of Knock—Frissal engages, that his grandson shall marry, at his lawful age of 14 years, the

said Margaret Brisbane, whom failing by decease, the said Janet, and whom failing, the said Marion. Accordingly, in 1583, there is a charter granted by John Frissal (the grandson), with consent of his curators, for implementing this contract, and infesting her, his future spouse, in certain parts of the estate of Knock. John Brisbane married thirdly Elspeth Wallace, relict of Gabriel Maxwell of Stainly, by whom he had a daughter married to Adam Hall of Falbar. He died in 1591. Many years before his decease he had resigned the fee of his lands to his eldest son of the first marriage,

VIII. Robert Brisbane, who married, in 1562, Janet Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Ardgowan, the contract being dated 29th Aug. that year. Of this marriage he had two sons: 1. John, his successor; and 2. Hannibal; and a daughter, Sarah, married to Robert Hamilton, younger, of Dalsert. He disposed the lands of Roseland to his son Hannibal, whose son Hannibal was served heir to him in 1636, and who, in 1638, sold Roseland to his cousin, John Brisbane of Bishopton. Robert Brisbane died in 1610, his wife, Janet Stewart, surviving him. During their marriage they made large additions to the estate: for besides Nether Kelsoland, Flat-Kelso, Halie, Hangingheugh, and others in the parish of Largs, they acquired lands and

annual rents in other counties besides Ayr and Renfrew; namely, in Lialithgow, Lanark, Stirling and Dunbarton; so that at his death a special commission was issued to four persons, as sheriffs, for the service of his son, it being inconvenient and expensive to direct separate brieves to the sheriffs of each of these counties. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. John Brisbane of Bishopton, who, on the 24th Dec. 1595, married Anna Blair, daughter of the laird of Blair, on which occasion he obtained a charter of resignation from his father, of the lands of Killingcraig and others, in favour of him and his said spouse, and the heirs male of the marriage; and this charter also contains a clause of erection of the lands into a free barony, of Gogosite, and burgh of barony of Newton of Gogo, as before noticed. Of this marriage there were two sons: 1. John; 2. Robert, who, in 1635, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar. There were also several daughters: 1. Janet, married in 1611 to Fleming of Boghall, second son of John first Earl of Wigton; 2. Grissel, in 1628, to Walter Dennieston of Colgrain; 3. Elizabeth, to James Shaw of Balliegellie in Ireland, of whom afterwards; and Sarah, to Sir William Mure of Rowallan. Anna Blair died on the 8th March 1608; and on the 28th

April 1612, John Brisbane married Jean Sempil, sister of Hugh, the fifth Lord Sempil, who is a party to the contract. This lady died in 1626, leaving issue—two sons, William and James, and two daughters, Ann and Barbara. Ann, in 1628, was married to James Campbell, son of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass. John Brisbane died in 1635, and was succeeded by his eldest son of the first marriage,

X. John Brisbane of that Ilk. In 1652 he sold the lands of Ballencleiroch in Stirlingshire, to Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat. Previous to his father's death, he married Jean Chalmers, daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son, John, and six daughters : 1. Elizabeth; (of whom afterwards;) 2. Sarah ; 3. Anna, married in 1663 to Robert Hamilton of Barns ; 4. Janet, married in 1662 to Captain William Hamilton of Woodside ; 5. Marion ; 6. Jean.

In 1644, John Brisbane, younger, during his father's life, married Dame Mary Mure, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and relict of Walter, third Lord Blantyre, who was still a minor even at this time, (though her first husband died three years before,) as her contract required to be entered into with consent of her curators. In this contract, John Bris-

bane, the father, resigns his estate to his son and the heirs male of the marriage—reserving only the liferent to himself and Jean Chalmers his spouse. His son, however, as above, died before him, in the year 1649, leaving issue by this marriage three daughters, in infancy, one of whom, Ann, was afterwards married to William Fullarton of that Ilk, and left issue. The two other appear to have died unmarried. On the death of the son, without heirs male, the estate reverted to the father, John Brisbane, elder, the time of whose death is not mentioned; but on the 26th June 1657, a contract of marriage between

XI. Elizabeth Brisbane, his eldest daughter, was entered into, with her cousin, James Shaw, eldest son of James Shaw of Bailliegellie, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Brisbane, (No. IX. in this account,) her grandfather, by which the estate of Brisbane was to be settled on the heirs male to be pro-created of the marriage, whilst James Shaw himself was to assume the surname and arms of Brisbane. On the other hand, James Shaw, the father, contracted to pay £20,000 Scots, to be applied in paying the provisions to the family of John Brisbane, the younger.

In 1671, James Brisbane (formerly Shaw) acquired the lands of Over-Kelsoland, now form-

ing part of the estate of Brisbane, and about the same period he disposed of the estate of Bishopston to different people, to be held in fee of himself and heirs, so that the family have now the superiority only. About 30 years afterwards, the family acquired the estate of Knock; so that their whole property became then concentrated in the parish of Largs.

There is a letter of remission to James Brisbane, from James VII. dated 26th Feb. 1686, for fines imposed on him for any irregularities his wife had been guilty of—no question, in consequence of her attending conventicles, or Presbyterian meetings, so obnoxious to the court in those days, and considered by it as the most irregular of all conduct.

Of the above marriage, between Elizabeth and James Brisbane, there were three sons: 1. John; 2. James, who was a writer to the Signet. In 1691 he married Anna, second daughter of John Cranstoun of Glen; 3. William, who was a captain in the army, and died unmarried. The eldest son,

XII. John Brisbane of Brisbane, succeeded to the estate, but in what year is not mentioned. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall,—contract dated 17th and 26th Oct. 1685. Of this marriage there were two sons: 1. James; 2. Thomas;—and

four daughters: 1. Prudence, and 2. Jean, both died unmarried; 3. Elizabeth, married Alexander Forrester of Carse Cowie; and 4. Catherine, married William Fairlie of that ilk. At what time this James Brisbane died, is not mentioned, but probably about the beginning of the year 1727, for his eldest son,

XIII. James Brisbane of Brisbane, was served heir to his father on the 2d May 1727, but died [time not mentioned] unmarried.

The second son, Thomas, was married in 1715, to Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, by whom he had four sons: Thomas, John, Charles, and Alexander.

John, the 2d son went into the navy, and distinguished himself highly in the American war, and rose to the rank of Admiral. He left two sons: Charles and James; both distinguished officers in the navy, and who have both been created Knights Commanders of the Bath. Sir Charles is a rear-admiral of the blue, and Governor of St. Vincents; and Sir James is a Post-Captain of date 1801.—Also four daughters; 1. Margaret, married in 1738, to John Mitchel of Midleton, Advocate, and who had issue; 2. D'Arcy, married to William Maxwell of Pollock, who died without issue; 3. Mary, married to the Hon. George Cranstoun, and who had issue; and 4. Agnes, who died unmarried.

XIV. Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane, son of Thomas Brisbane as above, whom he succeeded, and was served heir to him on Sept. 15th 1770. He married Eleanora, daughter of William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart. by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary. He died in 1812, and was succeeded by his only son,

XV. Sir Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane, K.C.B. F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, who early chose the profession of Arms, and is now a Major-General in the army. In 1819 he married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, Bart. of Makerstoun in the county of Roxburgh, representative of one of the most ancient families in Scotland, and has issue. The variety and extent of the services of Sir Thomas Brisbane will appear as under :

Sir Thomas entered into the army, in the 38th Regiment, in 1790. In 1793 he was promoted to a company in the 53d; in 1795 he purchased a majority; and in 1800 he was advanced, by purchase, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy; all in the same regiment, which, in 1801, he joined in Jamaica, and commanded till its return to England in 1805. In 1810 he was appointed Adjutant-General in the Kent district; in 1812 he embarked for the Peninsula, and commanded a brigade, from that time forward, in the Duke of Wellington's army, in nearly all the

battles in Spain, the Pyrenees, and the south of France. In 1814 he went with that detachment of the Peninsular army that was ordered to North America, where he commanded also a brigade at the affairs of Plattsburg, River Richlieu, &c.—Few officers have seen more severe service—as he was in all the Duke of York's campaigns in Flanders, at Famers, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, &c.—In Sir Ralph Abercrombie's in the West Indies, at St. Lucia, St. Vincents, Trinidad, Porto Rico, &c. &c. and in 1715 with the Duke of Wellington at Paris. He had afterwards a distinguished command in the south of Læland, till, in 1821, he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, where he now remains.

Arms.—*Sable*, a cheveron, cheque *Or* and *Gules*, between three cushions of the second. In the collar point a representation of one of the gold medals conferred upon him by His Majesty. Crest—a Stork's head, crazed, holding in her beak a Serpent waved, proper; and in an escrol above the crest, this motto—*Certamine sumono.*—Supporters; on a compartment below, two talbots, proper.

Brisbane house is situated in a pleasant valley, about a mile and a half north-east of Largs.

Snodgrass Buchanan of Cunninghamehead.

THIS family was translated from the county of Renfrew, to Ayrshire in 1724, and appears to have been proprietors of lands in that county as early as the middle of the sixteenth century—as may be seen from various sasines and dispositions in the chartulary of the family, dated in 1551, 1608, 1622, and 1689. Soon after this time it appears, that

I. Niel Snodgrass succeeded his father, and as he was a man of great knowledge and learning, having very early obtained the decree of *Magister Artium* at one of our Universities,—we find him always designated, in all the family records and charters, by the honorary appellation of Mr. Niel Snodgrass—Master of Arts being a degree of learning rarely obtained by private gentlemen at this early period.

This gentleman, who was bred to the law, practised for some time as a writer in Paisley, and was much respected and esteemed for his integrity and uprightness, and was long remembered and regretted in that neighbourhood.

In addition to the landed property that he succeeded to from his father, he also acquired the lands of Auchlodmont from John,

Lord Semple, as we find by charter of confirmation, John, Lord Semple, to Mr Niell Snodgrass, of the lands of Auchlodmont, dated 1717. And, instrument of sasine, in favour of Mr Neill Snodgrass, of the lands of Auchlodmont-Semple—dated also 1717.

About 1690, he married Jean Buchanan, daughter of Robert Buchanan, fourth cadet of the family of Spittel, [*Buchanan's Account of the Fam. of Buchanan*, p. 54.] by whom he had one son. He died in 1718, and left his only son,

II. John, a minor, and proprietor of the following lands in the county of Renfrew, (as appears by the docquetted account of his tutors and curators); namely, Burnthills, Fauldubs, Goldenknows, Whinderston, Todholes, and Auchlodmont, besides the lands of Neilsland and various houses and tenements in the town and parish of Paisley.

John Snodgrass, after his father's decease, removed to Edinburgh, where he continued principally to reside, following the profession of the law, which he for some time practised there as a writer.

In 1722, he purchased, at a judicial sale, the lands and estate of Cunninghamehead; comprehending the five merk land of Newton, the five merk land of Byres, or dominical lands of Cunninghamehead, with the manor place, mills,

Sec. which property formed part of the estate of Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, a cadet of the family of Glencairn, who enjoyed very extensive possessions in that neighbourhood.

In 1737, as we find by the marriage contract, he married Ann, daughter of William Nisbet, at Dirleton house, a younger son of that family, and nephew to the distinguished Lord Dirleton, and soon after removed with his family to Cuninghamehead, where he continued for the most part to reside till his death, which took place in 1771, leaving three sons, Niel, William, and John; and four daughters.

William, the second son, went early to America, from whence, with many other British subjects, he was obliged to return, at the breaking out of the unfortunate war with that country; and having afterwards gone to the East Indies, he acquired an independent fortune, and returned to his native country about twenty years ago, where he still resides, in Irvine.

John, the third son, entered the army, and having joined the 82d or Hamilton Regiment, he was ordered to America, but the vessel was wrecked, when he, with many others, perished.

Prior to his death, he had disposed of his landed property in the county of Renfrew, but leaving Cuninghamehead to

III. Niel Snodgrass, his eldest son, together

with the superiority of Auchlodmont and others in Renfrewshire, and also a right to the coal in these lands, and which are now worked by his successor.

He was intended for the profession of the law; and in 1755 was bound apprentice with Archibald Campbell of Succoth, father to Sir Ilay, the late president. But at the period of the completion of his apprenticeship, having found his sight much injured by the small-pox, he was reluctantly compelled to withdraw from business, and devote himself to the pursuits of a country life. In this retirement, however, his nervous and intelligent mind would not suffer him to remain inactive; he there devoted himself to the practical parts of agriculture, in all its branches; and having been honoured with an early and intimate acquaintance with Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, a nobleman of the most intelligent and highly cultivated mind, which that or perhaps any age has produced, and whose great talents were ever occupied in promoting the improvement of his native county,—Mr. Snodgrass was much encouraged, and aided in his agricultural pursuits by his conversation and advice.—The fallow system of husbandry, together with a rotation of green crops, was at this time introduced by Earl Alexander, and eagerly adopted and followed by Mr. Snod-

grass; but after a few years' experience, he soon saw that this was not the system suited to a wet climate with a strong soil and a retentive bottom. He therefore turned his attention to the cultivating of the natural grasses, and was of opinion that the system which did most promote the growth of the best natural plants, was the one chiefly adapted to the soil and climate of Cunningham. He accordingly made a very considerable alteration in the general course of rotation of that part of the county—namely, of dividing the land into four breaks, in place of three, as formerly followed—by which the land was ploughed only two years in succession, in place of three, as before, and then continuing six years in grass: a most material improvement towards the amelioration of the soil, and the growth of pasture: and one which was immediately adopted, and still is very much followed, in that district.

In 1773 he married Marian, eldest daughter of James Macneil, Esq. of Kilmorie, by whom he had six children: 1. David, of whom afterwards; 2. John, at present a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, and Assistant Commissary General at Surat, an officer of the highest reputation with his superiors; 3. James, who predeceased his father at Tabritz, on his return from a private embassy to the

court of Persia : of whom Sir Gore Ousley thus wrote to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. Governor of Bombay, dated May 28th 1814 :— “ I can truly say every thing that is most creditable for his honourable employers, useful and satisfactory for H. R. H. Abbas Mirza, and highly honourable for himself.

“ I am happy in being able further to bear testimony to the universal good will, which the Shaw, the Prince Royal; and all ranks of Persians, shew Lieut. Snodgrass, in consequence of his amiable manners and conciliatory disposition, as well as his unceasing attention to his military duties.

“ I am commissioned by His Persian Majesty, and the heir apparent, to state, that they shall feel deeply indebted to you for any mark of favour and protection which you may be induced to confer on Lieut. Snodgrass, on his return to Bombay.”

The daughters; 1. Christian, was married to Col. Reid and died in 1820, without issue; 2. Ann, married to Thomas Turner, Esq. of Kilbowie; 3. Margaret, is married to John Kennedy, younger, of Underwood, W. S. and has five children.

IV. David Snodgrass Buchanan, now of Cunninghamhead, succeeded his father in 1821. He was bred to the bar, and passed advocate in 1804; about which time he succeeded to Mrs.

Margaret Buchanan of Craigievairn, in that property, and by her disposition and settlement he assumed the arms and name as representing that family. In 1811 he purchased the barony of Arnshean in Carrick, from the Earl of Cassilis. In 1810 he married Anne, only daughter of Colonel Charles Williamson of West-Water Cottage, Devonshire, (neice to the Hon. Lord Balgray of Lawers,) by whom he has four sons, Charles, Niel, David, and John; and three daughters, Marion, Abigail, and Williamina.

The mansion of Cunninghamhead, (situated about three miles N. E. of Irvine,) was erected by John Snodgrass, (No. II.) in 1747, near the site of the ancient fabric of the same name. At that time it would be held to be among the most elegant in the country. The present taste of building has changed however, but without adding much to the accommodation. It occupies a station of considerable eminence on the left banks of the Annock, and over-looking, from amid its venerable woods, a great expanse of highly cultivated country. The late proprietor had, at his death, nearly completed a very handsome and commodious set of offices.

Arms of Snodgrass of Cunninghamhead, are, the figure of Justice, suspending a balance; Motto,—*Discite Justitiam*. But the *arms* of the present proprietor, are those of Buchanan of Craigievairn; thus—*Or*, a lion rampant, *Sable*,

holding in his dexter paw a man's heart *proper* : armed and langued *Gules*—with a double treasure, flowered and counterflowered with fleurs de lis. Crest, a dexter hand holding a sword. Motto,—*God with my right.*

Buntine-Barr of Treearne.

BUNTINE of Ardoch, who, in the reign of Charles I. married Marion, daughter of Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw, by Marion, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, had a younger son,

I. James Buntine, who married Agnes Barr, eldest daughter of Robert Barr of Treearne, by Janet Logan, of Townhead of Kilwinning, by whom he had a son,

II. Robert Buntine-Barr of Treearne, who married Ursula, daughter of Gavin Ralston of Ralston, by Anna, daughter of William Porterfield of that ilk, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, of whom afterwards. The eldest surviving son was,

III. Robert Buntine-Barr of Treearne, who married Mary, daughter of J. Barr of Broadstone, by whom he had a son, Robert, who died at sea, and

IV. William Buntine-Bar, who married Mary Skeoch of Lochside, by whom he had, 1. Marjory; 2. Margaret; 3. John, in Bermudas.

V. Marjory Buntine-Barr, the eldest daughter, is married to the Rev. James Smith, minister of Lochwinnoch. The other children of Robert, No. II. were two sons; 1. Gavin, who died unmarried; 2. Nicol, who was provided in Fullwoodhead, whom failing, these lands were destined to his sisters, Marjory and Agnes. But whether he failed of issue, or not, I have no information. The four daughters were,

1. Annabella Buntine, married Robert Anderson Crookhill, and had two sons, married about Paisley.

2. Marjory Buntine, married — Brodie of Calderhaugh, by whom she had a son, Robert Brodie of Calderhaugh, who married Marion Ewing, widow of William Ralston of that ilk; 2. Marion, who was married to Mungo Smith of Drongan.

3. Mary Buntine, married to Andrew Walker of Bridgeland in Lochwinnoch. Survived her husband, who had no children nor heirs, and she got a gift of his lands.

4. Agnes Buntine, was married to John Caldwell, Surgeon in Lochwinnoch, and had issue: 1. James, who married Margaret, daughter of William Cochrane of Ladyland; (and had 1,

a daughter, Agnes, married to Patrick Wilson of Bowfield; 2. Janet, married to James Henderson, merchant Greenock,—issue; 3. Margaret, married to Hugh Brown of Broadstone,—issue: 4. Jacobina, married George Wallace,—issue.) 2. John, who died young; 3. Agnes, married to John Smith of Brownhills, and who had issue: 1. John a Surgeon, who died in St. Vincents; 2. Margaret, who married Archibald Douglas in Burnbrae, and had James, Agnes, Marion and Margaret; and 3. Agnes married to Alexander Bartlemore of Bourtrees.

NOTE, from Robert Barr of Treearne, and his wife Janet Logan, as above, were maternally descended the Barclays of Warrix—Wilson of Crummock—and the Sheddons of Morrishill, and other families,

Cochrane of Ladyland,

IN *Crawford's History of Renfrewshire*, (p. 90, n. e.) published in 1710, he states that,

I. "William Cochrane, then of Ferguslee, (in the vicinity of Paisley,) was the son of Col. Hugh Cochran, brother-german of William, Earl of Dundonald."—His son was,

II. William Cochrane of Edge, who purchased Ladyland from Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, before the 8th of Jan. 1718, for on that day his sasine was put on record. He married Margaret Orr, of Easter Gavin and other lands, by whom he had a son, and five daughters. He died on the 21st Dec. 1765, and was succeeded by his son,

III. William Cochran of Ladyland, who, in 1756, married Janet Glasgow, daughter of Robert Glasgow of Pudevenholme, part of the estate of Glengarnock, by Jean, daughter of John Cunninghame of Wattieston, (representative of Robertland,) by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He died on the 13th of Feb. 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. William Cochrane, now of Ladyland. He married, on the 5th Sep. 1815, Catherine Hamilton, great-grand-daughter of John Hamilton, the last of Ladyland;—(for whose genealogy, see under that title,)—and has issue, two daughters, Agnes and Janet Glasgow.

The *Arms* of Cochrane of Ferguslee, were the same with those of Dundonald, with a suitable brotherly difference, *viz.* *Argent*, a cheveron, *Gules*, betwixt three boars' heads erased, *Azure*.

The house of Ladyland is a handsome and strongly constructed mansion, erected near to

the site of the ancient seat, on a swelling bank nearly surrounded by still higher ground, about a mile and a half north of Kilbirnie, well sheltered among some old wood and more recent plantations, and commanding, from different points, some beautiful views of the country towards the south and the sea.—[From *Fam. Writs and Com.*]



In the alphabetical progress of this work, we now come to the genealogy of the very numerous family of Crawford, of which many respectable branches have long inhabited Ayrshire: and first, then, as to their origin or descent.

Origin of the Crawfurds.

THIS surname is known to be local, and assumed from the barony of Craufurd, or Craufuirde, (supposed to be of Celtic etymology, and meaning Cattle-passage,) in the upper ward of Clydesdale. But the origin of the family, instead of being native to Scotland, as was generally thought, is now found to be of Danish extraction, or rather from those Anglo-Danes, who, for a long period previous to the Norman conquest, possessed that part of England from

the river Humber northwards, known in those early times by the name of Northumberland,— a territory of much greater extent, than the modern county of that name, as it included, also, the shires of Durham and of York.

According to that accurate genealogist, *George Craufurd*, author of the *Scottish Peerage*, and the *History of Renfrewshire*, and of the *House of Stewart*, both published more than 100 years ago, the Craufurds are derived from Thor-Longus, an Anglo-Danish chief, who, being expelled from Northumberland by William the Conqueror, found an asylum in Scotland, and in particular had a grant of land in the Merse, from Edgar, King of Scots, whose reign is included betwixt the year 1097 and the 8th Jan. 1106-7.

This appears from *Craufurd's M.S.* history of the Craufurds, in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, and is corroborated by *Anderson*, in his *Diplomata*, compiled at the desire of the Scots Parliament, who has this notice of Thor-Longus. “Hic vir nobilis, et Anglus genere, fuisse, videtur ac forte idem qui *Thor* in libro, vulgo dicto, *Doomsday Book*, saepius memoratus, amplissimis suis praediis in borealibus Angliae partibus sitis a Gullielmo Conquistore erat exutus.”

At what particular time his expulsion took

place, does not precisely appear; but it seems probable, that it must have been betwixt the years 1069 and 1074, when, from the unsubmissive spirit of the Northumbrians, they brought down on their own heads the most direful wrath of the conqueror, who was so provoked with them for joining their original countrymen, the Danes, who had at that time invaded England, (and whom, for all his prowess, he was fain to buy off;) that “he swore, by the splendour of God, that he would not leave a soul alive.—And so soon as he found it in his power (the foreigners being now gone,) to be avenged of them, he ravaged their country in so merciless a manner, that for 60 miles together, he did not leave a single house standing.” See *Rapin*, V. i. p.172.

All this took place betwixt the years as above stated; and as they were quite subdued by the last of these dates (1074), and as there appears to have been no more exterminating spoliation of this part of the country afterwards, during William’s reign, it seems to be a fair conclusion, that this Anglo-Danish chief had found it necessary to fly, and make his escape to Scotland, during the interim mentioned. The era of the *Doomsday Book* itself (1079,) in which Thor is mentioned to have been, before that time, deprived of his possessions, should be a concluding evidence of the fact.

1086

That he obtained lands in Scotland during the reign of King Edgar, appears distinctly from the following writs copied from the M. S. of *Crawford*, and which also are to be found in the archives of the cathedral of Durham.

CHARTA THORLONGI.

Omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis Thor-Longus in Domino salutem. Sciatis quod Edgarus Dominus meus, Rex Scottorum dedit mihi Ædnamham desertam, quam ego, suo auxilio et mea propria pecunia, inhabitavi, et ecclesiam in honorem sancti Cuthberti fabricavi, quam ecclesiam cum una carrucata terræ, Deo et sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus in perpetuum possidendam dedi; hanc igitur donationem feci pro anima domini mei Regis Edgari et pro animabus patris et matris illius et pro redemptione Lefwini patris mei dilectissimi, et pro meimet ipsius tam corporis quam animæ salute, et si quis hanc meam donationem sancto predicto et monachis sibi servientibus aliqua vi vel ingenio auferre presumerit, auferat ab eo Deus omnipotens vitam Regni celestis, et cum diabolo et angelis ejus poenas sustineat eternas. Amen.

EJUSDEM.

Domino suo charissimo David Comiti, Thor-omnibusque suis salutem, scias domine mi, quod Edgarus Rex frater vester dedit mihi Ednamham desertam quam ego suo auxilio et mea pecunia inhabitavi, et ecclesiam a fundamentis fabricavi,

quam frater vester Rex in honorem sancti Cuthberti fecit, dedicavit, et uno carrucata terræ eam dotavit. Hanc eandem ecclesiam pro anima ejusdem domini mei Regis Edgari et patris et matris vestri et pro salute vostra et Regis Alexandri et Mathildis Reginæ, sancto predicto et monachis ejus dedi, unde vos precor sicut dominum meum charissimum, ut pro animabus parentum vestrorum et pro salute vivorum hanc donationem sancto Cuthberto, et monachis sibi in perpetuam servituri concedatis.

This historian deduces the Crawfurds from the above Thorlongus in the following order of succession.

1. Thorlongus, who has charters, as above, in the reign of King Edgar, (inter 1097 et 1107), and whose seal in the first is quite entire, [see a fac-simile of it in the annexed genealogical tree,] had two sons; 1. Swane; 2. William, whose name appears in a charter by William de vetereponte, in the archives of Durham.

2. Swane, son of Thorlongus, whose name appears in several charters of the same age, as in one by King Edgar, to the monastery of Coldingham, of the lands of Swinton, also in one in the reign of David I. as possessing the Fishery at Fiswick near Berwick; and others in these archives.

3. Galfridus, son of Swane, also mentioned

in these archives. He is stated by *Crawford* to have had two sons; 1. Hugh, the next in this line; and 2. Reginaldus, of whom afterwards.

4. Hugh, the eldest son of Galfridus, from whom came the Crawfords of Crawford proper, as under.

5. Galfridus de Crawford, who is a witness to a charter of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the monastery of Kelso, in 1179, and died about the year 1202.

6. Reginald de Crawford, probably his son, is witness to a charter of Richard le Bard, to the same monastery, together with William, John, and Adam, his sons, in 1228. Of the first and third no other memorial exists. The second,

7. Sir John Crawford, his successor, is designated Dominus de eodem miles, in several donations. He died, without male issue, in 1248, leaving two daughters, of whom the eldest was married to Archibald de Douglas, ancestor of all the Douglases whose descent can be traced; and the youngest was married to David de Lindsay of Wauchopedale, ancestor of all the Lindsays in Scotland.

The last three are extracted from *Wood's Peerage*, under the title *Crawford*, and the authorities are stated on the margin. That these ladies, the daughters of Sir John Craw-

ford, were descended from Hugh, No. 4. is distinctly stated by *Crawfurd*, in the M. S. history of the Crawfurds, as above. To return now to the second son of Galfridus, No. 3.

Crawfurd further states, that Galfridus, No. 3, as above, besides Hugh, had another son,

4. Reginald ; with whom another portion of the barony of Craufurd remained ; and that from him descended his son,

5. John ; and hence the distinction of this part of the barony into *Crawfurd-John*. This John, he adds, is the first on record that used the surname of Craufurd, from his lands ; and he is mentioned as a witness to a charter by Arnold, Abbot of Kelso, in 1140.—In the account of *Craufurd of Auchnames*, in *Renf.* p. 365, it is stated, that Sir Gregan Craufurd, ancestor of the Dalmagregan branch of Craufurds, was a younger brother of Sir John Craufurd of Craufurd-John ;—of course he must also have been a son of Reginald, No. 4. This point may afterwards be more clearly verified. Suffice it here to say, that this branch diverged into several ; as those of Toppingzean, Drongan, Camlarg, Balquhanny, Liffnoris, &c. all either now extinct, or whose history is very little known.—They were distinguished by the *stag's head* in their armorial bearings, in allusion to their common ancestor, Sir Gregan's having rescued

David I. from the attack of a stag which had unhorsed him. This exploit is said to have taken place near Edinburgh in 1127, which date corresponds, not unfitly, with the era of his supposed brother, Sir John of Craufurd-John, who appears as a witness, as above mentioned, in 1140.

6. Dominus Galfridus de Craufurd is the next stated by *Craufurd*, the historian, in the succession in this line. He lived in the reign of Malcom IV. (inter 1153 et 1165,) and in that of his successor William, and is a frequent witness to the donations of that prince to the abbacy of Arbroath, particularly in 1179.

7. Hugh de Craufurd appears to be the next in succession, though it is more from probable conjecture, than from precise evidence, that he is reputed to have been the son of the preceding. But, that this Hugh was father of

8. Sir Reginald de Craufurd, sheriff of Ayrshire, *Craufurd* has no hesitation in affirming. This Sir Reginald, about the beginning of the 13th century, married the heiress of Loudoun: and from him all the Craufurds of that family, and their numerous cadets, are descended. It would appear that he had four sons: 1. Hugh; 2. William; 3. John, from whom is descended the Craufurdland family; and, 4. Adam. [See *Craufurdland*].—The eldest son,

9. Hugh, carried on the line of Loudoun.—

He had two sons : 1. Hugh ; 2. Reginald, who was the first of Kerse.

10. Hugh, the eldest son, was of Loudoun. He had a son, said to be the ancestor of the *Baidland* Craufurds ; and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to Sir Malcom Wallace. She was mother of the renowned Guardian of Scotland, Sir William Wallace, from whom the Baillies of Lamington are maternally descended.

11. Sir Reginald, the eldest son, succeeded him in Loudoun ; and, besides his successor, had a son, Hugh, who was the first of Auch-names.

12. Sir Reginald of Loudoun, the eldest son of the preceding, had no sons, but a daughter,

13. Susanna, who married Sir Duncan Campbell, and whose posterity assumed from their father the name of Campbell. [See *Loudoun*.]

Such is the general account of the origin of the Craufurds. As to the first five generations in the line of Loudon, *Craufurd* appears to be confident about the order of succession as here laid down. The 6th and the 7th are more from probable conjecture than from precise evidence, as there appear to have been different personages of the same name about the particular times in which these lived, without affording such direct authorities as to identify them decidedly. From the 8th, to the 13th, in-

clusive, the succession seems to be undisputable.

NOTE.—In that excellent work, the *Caledonia of Chalmers*, Vol. i. pp. 501, 540, there is a Thor mentioned, whom he states “to be of Danish or Saxon blood, that came from the North of England, and settled in Scotland, in the reign of David I. (inter 1124 et 1153), and was the progenitor of the *Ruthvens*; and that his son and successor, *Swane*, lived under William the Lyon (inter 1165 et 1214,) and enjoyed the manor of Ruthven, &c. in Perthshire: and that Swane had a son, *Allan*, who had a son, *Walter*, which last assumed the name of Ruthven.” It must be evident, that this Thor could not be the Thorlongus who was settled in Scotland in the reign of King Edgar; and it is quite improbable, that the Swane, living in the reign of William the Lyon, could be the same personage who was, in Edgar’s reign also, witness to a charter.

We shall now proceed to an account of the particular branches of the Crawfurds of Cunninghame; and first then, in the order of the alphabet, of

Crawfurd of Auchnames.

THOUGH this place, the more ancient inheritance of the family, and still the title, be in Ren-

frewshire, yet the remaining property, Crosby and Arnale, as well as place of residence, are in this division of Ayrshire ; of course an account of it comes within the plan of the present work.

Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun, (No. 10. in the genealogy,) who was murdered by the English, at Ayr, in 1297, left two sons : the eldest was Sir Reginald, who succeeded him in Loudoun, and was killed in 1303. The second son was

I. Hugh Crawford, whom the historian supposes either to have been the first of Auchnemes, or that it was a nephew, by a younger brother of Sir Reginald, who was killed in 1303, that was the author of this branch. As no other younger brother is mentioned, but this Hugh himself, it follows that it must have been his son,

II. Reginald Crawford, that was first of Auchnemes. It was probably the same Reginald who, in 1320, got a grant of lands from Robert Bruce, and who again, under the name of Reginald Crawford of Benfrewshire, appears, in 1358, as witness to a charter, by Robert, the High Steward, Lord of Strathearn. Betwixt this Reginald and Thomas, aftermentioned, there must have been another laird of Auchnemes, viz. No. 3.

III. whose name may be supposed to have

been Hugh, after the grandfather, as was the usual custom in those times. But it is of little importance what his name was. His son,

IV. Thomas Crawford of Auchnames, is particularly taken notice of by *Crawford*, in his *Hist. of Renf.* n. e. p. 81. where he says,—“that there are many ancient families in the shires of Ayr and Renfrew descended from the family of Loudoun; and among the first of these the Craufurds of Auchnames,”—and goes on to relate the substance of a mortification, dated in 1401, by Thomas Crawford of Auchnames—“for the health of his soul, and of his wife, and for the soul of *Sir Reginald Crawford his grandfather*,” &c. These circumstances combined, make it next to a demonstration, that the deduction of this family as above, from the house of Loudoun, is mainly correct.—Thomas was succeeded by his son,

V. Archibald Crawford of Auchnames, who had a grant from his father of certain lands in 1427, and afterwards succeeded him in Auchnames. He married Margaret, daughter and a co-heiress of Sir William Douglas of Peirston, by whom he had two sons; 1. Robert; and 2. Thomas, ancestor of the Craufurds of Thirdpart. [See under that title.] The eldest son,

VI. Robert Crawford, succeeded him in Auchnames. He was twice married, 1st to Margaret

Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus, (and sister to Archibald, the Great Earl, who married the widow of James IV. daughter of Henry VII. of England,) by whom he had a daughter, married to Semple of Noblestoun.— He next married Marion Houston, daughter of Houston of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons; James, Henry, and Robert,—in whose favour he granted a charter, in 1483, and in 1484, gave seisin of his whole lands to his eldest son, James, reserving his own life-rent, and was killed in 1513, along with James IV. at the battle of Flouden, and was succeeded by his son*

VII. James Craufurd of Auchnames, who had a charter of the lands of Corsbie and Munnock in 1498, and he appears in other charters

* This is taken from *Nisbet*, Vol. II. p. 95, App. I suspect its accuracy. Instead of the *father*, it must have been Robert the *son*, that married Lady Margaret Douglas. The father must have been dead long before the year 1513. In 1484, nearly 30 years before, he was so feeble, from age, (we may presume,) as to resign *all his lands* to his son James. Further, in 1515, Sempill of Fulwood gave the lands of Nobleston to his son Robert, and Margaret Craufurd his spouse, apparently on their marriage; and Craufurd calls the lady, "a daughter of *the house of Auchnames*," a phrase he would not have used, had she been the daughter of the *chief* of that house. Had she been the daughter by a first wife too, of Robert the father, she must have been upwards of 50 years of age by that time. It is, after all, more to the credit of the Auchnames family, that a younger son, rather than the father, should have been accounted worthy of such a noble alliance as that with a daughter of the Master of Angus.

dated in 1526, and 1538. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Thomas Craufurd of Auchnames, who in 1535 obtained a gift of the non-entries of the leads of Auldmuir, said to have been 100 years in arrears. He married Marion, daughter of Montgomery of Hazelhead, by whom he had three sons, all in succession lairds of Auchnames. He died in 1541, and was succeeded by the oldest son,

IX. John Craufurd of Auchnames, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th Sep. 1547, and was succeeded by his brother,

IX. William Craufurd of Auchnames. He married Annabella, daughter of Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son, James, who died before himself, but who had previously married Elizabeth, daughter of William, sixth Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, on whom was settled the lands of Corsbie, and of whom afterwards. On the death of William Craufurd, he was succeeded in the barony of Auchnames, by his brother,

IX. Patrick Craufurd, who succeeded also his nephew, James, in the land of Auldmuir and Whiteside; both in 1585. He married ——— Fraser, daughter of the Laird of Knock, by whom he had his successor,

X. William Craufurd of Auchnames, who

about the year 1600 married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, by whom he had a son,

XI. Patrick Craufurd of Auchnames, who, about 1626, married his cousin, Jane Craufurd, heiress of Corsbie, she then being 28 years of age, and he 18; by which marriage the ancient estates of Auchnames and Corsbie were reunited. They had a numerous issue; of whom one of the daughters was married to Frazer of Knock.

XII. William, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was infeft in 1640 in the £12 land of Auchnames. He married Anna, the daughter of Col. Sir ——— Lalmont of Inverne, in Argyleshire, by whom he had a son and four daughters, married respectively to Houston of Houston; Hunter of Hunterston; Kennedy of Killichangie; and Boyd of Trochridge. He was succeeded by

XIII. Archibald Craufurd, his only son; the fifteenth baron or laird of Auchnames, of whom the genealogy has been ascertained. His retour is dated 20th April 1676. He married, first, Margaret, second daughter of Porterfield of Duchall, or of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, of whom afterwards; and three daughters, the eldest and the youngest of whom, though married, died without issue—the second daughter, Jane, married Patrick Craufurd of Drumsoy, of

whom afterwards. He married, secondly, a lady connected with the Shaw Stewart family of Greenock; but of this marriage there was no issue. His only son,

XIV. William, married Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Crimond, Physician to King William, and brother to Bishop Burnet, by whom he had only one daughter, Helen, who married Patrick Edmonston of Newton: (and had issue, Colonel James Edmonston; a daughter married to Kennedy of Dunure; another married to Buchanan of Arnprior; and several sons and daughters, who died unmarried.) He died in 1695, before his father; and as the direct male line of this family ended, an arrangement was made, by which the estates of Auchnames and Corsbie were retained to Jane, the second daughter of his father, Archibald, and to her husband, Patrick, the male representative of the Craufurds of Drumsoy.

XIV. I return now to Jane, 2d daughter of Archibald, (No. XIII.) of Auchnames.* She married, as already stated, Patrick Craufurd of Drumsoy, the representative of a long line of ancestors, as I trust to make appear in the second

* What follows, as well as what precedes, in this family history, from Thomas of Auchnames, No. VIII. is collected from communications by the present Mr. Craufurd of Auchnames, collated with general history,

volume of this work. In the mean time suffice it to say, that he was the third son of David Craufurd of Drumsoy, by a daughter of Gordon of Craighlaw, and succeeded to the representation of the family on the death, without productive issue, of his nephew, David Craufurd, historiographer of Scotland to Queen Anne, about the beginning of the last century. He married, first, a daughter of Gordon of Turnberry (and niece of David Craufurd heir male of the family of Liffnorris), by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died at Paris in 1724, being at that time Envoy Extraordinary from the British Court to that of France. Also a son, Robert, who died unmarried. He had also two daughters, married respectively to Mr. Hogg, merchant, Edinburgh, and to John Cochrane, Esq. of Ravelrig.—Secondly, he married Jane, the second daughter of Archibald Craufurd of Auchnames, and through her became possessed of the lands of Auchnames, &c. By this lady he had issue : 1. Patrick ; 2. George, of whom afterwards ; 3. Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, W. S. ;* 4. James, a considerable merchant in

* He married, in 1743, Catherine, daughter of Forbes of Newhall. He died in 1762, leaving a son, who died unmarried ; and four daughters : 1. Margaret, who married Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, to whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to the Viscount Mountstewart, and was mother of the present Marquis of Bute, Earl of Dumfries, &c. ; 2. Jane,

Holland, who married there, and left a numerous issue; 5. Hugh, who died, unmarried, in the East Indies; 6. Alexander, bred to arms, and who died, unmarried, in Lord Cathcart's expedition to Carthage, in 1741; 7. John, was a Lieut.-General in the army. He died in Minorca, at that time being Governor of the island.

Patrick Craufurd of Drumsoy died in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Patrick Craufurd of Auchnames, Drumsoy, &c. He was twice chosen Member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, and in 1761 for that of Renfrew. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of George Middleton, Esq. Banker in London, by whom he had two sons: 1. John; 2. James, Lieut.-Col. of the third Regiment of Foot Guards, and Governor of Bermuda, who died, without issue, in 1811. Secondly, he married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Lord Sempil, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, who died, unmarried, in 1796. He died in January 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. John Craufurd of Auchnames, &c. who was Member of Parliament for Old Sarum in 1768, and afterwards for Renfrewshire in

married to William Berry, Esq. and who has issue; 3. Annabella, married to William Fullerton, Esq. of Rosemount; and 4. Catherine Forbes, who died unmarried.

1774. He was an intimate associate of Charles Fox. He died, unmarried, in 1814, and was succeeded by his cousin, descended from ..

XV. George Craufurd, second son of Jane and Patrick of Auchnames, (see No. XIV.) Lieut.-Col. of the 53d Regiment, who married Anne, daughter of — Randal, Esq. of Salisbury, by whom he had a son, Patrick George, and a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Gilbert, Esq. a Member of Parliament, of distinguished abilities. He died in 1758, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. Patrick George, who married Jane, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Donald Macdonald, of the 84th Regiment, Brigadier-General in America; by which lady, who died in July 1811, he had issue: George, who died unmarried in 1804; 2. John; 3. William-Petrie; 4. Donald; and two daughters, Margaret and Catherine.— He died in 1804, and on the death of John Craufurd of Auchnames as above, in 1814, the second son of Patrick George,

XVII. John Craufurd, succeeded to the estates. That of Auchnames in Renfrewshire was feued out, in 1764, by Patrick, No. XV, who retained only the superiority of it; but the lands of Corsbie, Arneil, &c. in Ayrshire, are still possessed by the family. John, the present proprietor, in 1814 married Sophia Marianna,

daughter of Major-General Horace Churchill, and has issue,

XI. Edward Henry John ; Katherina Horatio ; and Ronald, born on the 19th June 1819.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *Argent* ; a Stag's head, *Gules* ; for Kerse and Drumsoy :—2d, *Argent*, two spears—in *Saltier*, betwixt four spots of *Ermine*, for Auchnames :—and 3d *Gules*, a fesse, *Ermine*.—Supporters, two Bulls, *Sable*, armed and enguelled, *Or*.—Crest of Kerse, a stag's head erased, *Gules*, with a cross-croset fitchee between the attires. Motto,—*Tutum te Robore Reddam*.—And of Auchnames, a phoenix rising from the flames. Motto,—*God-Shaw the Right*.

Residence.—While in this part of the country, Mr. Craufurd resides in an elegant small villa, on his estate of Arniel, near to the Old Castle of Portincross, about five miles north-west of Ardrossan ; in a peculiarly picturesque situation.

Craufurd of Thirdpart.

(*Cadet of Auchnames.*)

THIS family appears to have been the only cadet of the house of Auchnames that occurs in all the genealogy of that family, from its com-

commencement, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, till it terminated in the male line, on the death of Archibald, the 13th generation, about the beginning of the 18th century; his only son William having predeceased him, without issue male, in 1695. [See p. 174.]—The history of the family of Thirdpart is thus deducted from *Crawford's* M. S. history of the Crawfords, in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh.

Archibald Craufurd, (See No. V. p. 170.) son of *Thomas Craufurd* of Auchnames, had a grant from his father, in 1427, of the lands of Thirdpart, Privick and Drumvier, in the county of Renfrew. He afterwards succeeded his father in Auchnames. He married Agnes, one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Douglas of Pierston, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert, who succeeded him in Auchnames; 2. Thomas, who succeeded him in Thirdpart. In 1494 Thomas resigned the lands of Previck to his son Archibald, who had by this time been married to Agnes Galbraith, but of what family is not mentioned,—probably of the family of the Galbraiths of Greenock. This Archibald afterwards succeeded his father Thomas in Thirdpart. He left two sons: 1. John, whose son John sold these lands in 1523, to William, Lord Semple; and they afterwards became the residence of

his descendants, the Semples of Beltrees, (see *Benf.* p. 80.)—His second son,

Archibald, was designed of Drings, or Craufurdstoun, as it was soon after called; and whose descendant was the Rev. George Craufurd, minister at Kilbride, about the year 1640; and who, according to *Craufurd's* M. S. was the direct male representative of the Craufurds of Thirdpart.

From this George Craufurd is descended the family of

Craufurd of Dewfield.

By the following regular order of succession, ascertained from *Fam. Writs* and other authorities.

He left a son, Robert Craufurd, who was bred a writer, and settled in Irvine, where in 1675, and for some years after, he was Town Clerk of that Royal Burgh. His son,

Robert Craufurd, married Marion Bryson, a co-heiress of the lands of Grotholme, in the parish of Kilwinning, (whose sister, the other co-heiress, was mother of the late Robert Davidson of Drumley, and the rest of that family,) by whom he had five sons: 1. Robert who died young; 3. Archibald, and 4. Patrick, who both died in India; the 5. George, died young, and no succession by any of these. The second son,

Moses Craufurd, went to India about the year 1735, where he attained to the rank of Major in the Company's service. He was second in command at the capture of Beechigar, a strong hill fort on the Ganges where much treasure was captured, and was left in the command of the place with a garrison of 2000 men. He returned home in 1783, and soon after purchased the estate of Newfield. In 1785 he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of the late John M·Kerrall of Hillhouse, by whom he had: 1. Robert, of whom afterwards; 2. John, a captain in the 6th Foot; 3. Archibald, a captain of Artillery in the East India Company's service; He married Octavia, daughter of the late James Phelp, Esq. of Coston House, Leicestershire; 4. Patrick, who died in India; and a daughter Margaret, married to the Rev. Alexander Hill, minister of Daily, and has issue.

He died in 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Craufurd, now of Newfield, lately a Captain in the 7th Hussars. He married Frances, fifth daughter of the late Henry O'Brian, Esq. of Blatherwick Hall, in the county of Northampton, by whom he has issue, one son, Robert, and three daughters, Frances, Emma, and Julia.

Newfield is pleasantly situated amid some

rising grounds, well sheltered with wood, in front of the Dundonald hills, about a mile east of the village, and commanding an extensive view, towards the north and east, over all the country in that direction.

Arms.—*Gules*, a Fesse *Ermine*, surmounted by two spears, en Saltier,

NOTE.—There was another *Thirdpart* also possessed by a family of Craufords, that became extinct in the beginning of the last century—in the parish of Largs. On their monumental stone,—a large oblong slab, resting on pedestals, in the church yard, there remains, still very distinct, in large capitals, on the outer ledging of the stone, the following inscription *in alto*:—
 HERE LIES DAVID BURBON WHO
 DIED DEC. 1696. AND ARCHIBALD
 BURBON HIS SON AND HUSBAND OF
 AGNES CRAWFORD LADY THIRD-
 PART. HE DIED FEB. 2. 1705.

D. B.

A. B. A. C.

1707.

These initials being apparently for David Burbon, Archibald Burbon and Agnes Crawford; the date, 1707, is probably the year in which the latter died. On a similar stone, quite near it, there are among some inscriptions, nearly

obliterated, a semblance of a shield, on which appears a Fesse Ermine, betwixt a molet and a rose, and above which is the date 1663; and below, the letters C. A. C. Aug. 27.

There is nothing from tradition to be learned respecting this family on the spot, nor have I been able to procure information in the parish register or from any other source, relating to them, further than that their lands, about that time, were alienated to David, Earl of Glasgow. I am inclined to think that they were of the same family with those of Thirdpart in Renfrewshire, and that they had carried the name of that place with them when removing to Largs. Be that as it may, the testimony of *Craufurd*, as already stated, that the Rev. George Craufurd of Kilbride was the representative of the Thirdpart family, is conclusive on this point. He was himself living when this Largs family became extinct, or alienated their lands. And besides Newfield, there does not appear to be any other family derived from the Rev. George Craufurd of Kilbryde.

Craufurd of Craufurdland.

THIS very ancient house, has kept possession of its original lands, for a much longer period, than any other branch of the great Crawford family has done. Referring to the general origin of the Craufurds, (p. 166,) it would appear that Sir Reginald de Craufurd, sheriff of Ayrshire, who, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, married the heiress of Loudoun,* (Margaret, daughter of James de Loudoun,) had by that lady four sons; from the third of whom,

I. John Craufurd, the first of the house of Craufurdland is descended. This John, by his father's donation, had many lands in Clydesdale, and in right of his wife, Alicia de Dallsalloch, possessed, if not all, at least a good part of that barony, all which, (sometime possessed by his eldest son,) by marriage of his daughter, came to the Cumins, who gave to his second son, called John Craufurd, the lands of Ardach or Craufurdland, in contentation of his right to the

* *Douglas* says, this family is descended from his great-grandson, that Sir Reginald who was murdered by the English at Ayr, in 1297. But the present deduction is in strict conformity with an old M. S. history in the possession of the family, and further is more consonant to chronology.

whole, as heir male to John Craufurd, his father, or to his elder brother.

II. John Craufurd, first Laird of Craufurdland, second son of the above John Craufurd, and grandson of Sir Reginald Craufurd, sheriff of Ayr, lived in the days of King Alexander II. (inter 1214 et 1249,) and was succeeded in the said lands by his eldest son,

III. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who lived in the days of Alexander III. (inter 1249 et 1285,) and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. James Craufurd, who was a follower of Sir William Wallace, his cousin, and is one of those who are marked to have been present in 1297, at Wallace's election to be Warden of Scotland, at the Forrest-Kirk in Selkirkshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ——— Craufurd of Craufurdland, who died about the year 1350, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who acquired a new confirmation of the lands of Ardoch, alias Craufurdland, from King Robert III. which charter is dated at Dundonald in the year 1391, in the second year of his reign, he having succeeded in anno 1390. Of this John Craufurd are descended the families of Giffordland and Birkhead in the shire of Ayr. He was succeeded by

VII. — Craufurd of Craufurdland, his eldest son, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

VII. Sir William Craufurd of Craufurdland, son of the above John Craufurd, a man of great bravery and fortitude, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King James I. This Sir William was at the siege of Crevelt in France in the year 1423, where he was sorely wounded and taken prisoner, and was one of the captives released with King James I. of Scotland, 1424. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Rankine Craufurd of Craufurdland, who married, about the year 1430, , by whom he had three sons: 1. William, his eldest son and successor; 2. Robert, who was bred a churchman; and 3. Andrew. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. William Craufurd of Craufurdland. He lived in the days of King James II. and married Janet Hamilton, daughter of the Laird of Bardowie, by whom he had three sons: 1. Archibald, his successor; 2. William, who married — Nisbet, the heiress of Cultness and author of the Craufurds of Dean; 3. Thomas Craufurd of Amlaird. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland.

He lived in the reign of King James III. ; was twice married : first to Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert Kennedy, second Laird of Bargenny, by whom he had a son, Robert, of whom afterwards. He married, secondly, — Boyd, widow of Hugh Muir of Pokelly, eldest daughter to Archibald Boyd of Narston and Bonshaw, by whom he had two sons and a daughter : 1. Thomas Craufurd, from whom are descended the Craufurds of Classloch and Powmill in Kinross-shire ; 2. William Craufurd, Secretary to the Earl of Morton, who settled in Tweedale, and of whom the Craufurds in that country are descended. His daughter Jean was married to — Cathcart of Waterhead.

His father-in-law, Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw, had three daughters—the Lady Pokelly, above-mentioned, was the eldest; the second was Elizabeth, Lady Lochleven, of whom the Earl of Morton is descended ; the third was Margaret Boyd, who in her youth was Mistress to King James IV. and bore to him Alexander Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Jean, Countess of Morton. She being a great favourite in the Court, and cousin to Dame Elisabeth Boyd daughter to Thomas Lord Boyd, and Countess of Angus, whose husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, (then Chamberlain,) had the greatest power in the state.—She, the said Margaret

Boyd, by his means and her own, brought her consins the Boyds into the Factory of the Lordship of Kilmarnock, their ancient patrimony—lately fallen to the crown by forfeiture; in the possession whereof they continued upholden by the Earl of Angus, till such time as they were restored again by the Duke of Hamilton, Governor, after the battle of the field of Glasgow in 1545. She procured to herself the ward of the Laird of Rowallan, John Muir, and married him.—She brought about the marriages of her other sisters to the Lairds of Lochleven and Craufurdland. In consideration of which last marriage, she, donator in presence of the said Archibald Earl of Angus, Chamberlain, “apud Boghall prope Biggar 17m. Decembris 1493,” disponeth to Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland her kinsman (as she calls him,) the ward of the lands of Craufurdland. The words are “Honorabili viro Archibaldo Craufurd de Craufurdland, consanguineo meo wardam terrarum de Ardach, et omnium terrarum infra dominium de Craufurdland, tam proprietatis quam tenendriæ, per donationem S. D. N. Regis.”—She got Elizabeth Muir, daughter of her sister the Lady Pokelly, to be married to Robert Craufurd, young Laird of Craufurdland, for which cause she procured to him the *kindness* and tack of the lands of Walston, from the said Archibald

Earl of Angus, anno 1494, which Walston lands are part of the Barony of Kilmarnock, and then belonged to the crown, and were afterwards possessed by the said Robert's successor.

There had also been a long feud betwixt the Lairds of Craufurdland, and the Lairds of Rowallan, their superior of the lands of Ardoch, during which the ancient evidents of both these houses were destroyed; and we find anno 1472 or 1476. [for the last figure is obscure,] in a Justice Eyre holden by John, Lord Carlisle, (Chief Justice of Scotland, on the south side of the Forth) at the Burgh of Ayr, Robert Muir of Rowallan, and John Muir his son, and divers others their accomplices, indicted for breaking the King's peace against Archibald Craufurd of Craufurdland. This feud, by means of this Dame Margaret Boyd, was at length extinguished, and a new charter upon resignation granted to the Laird of Craufurdland of the lands of Ardoch,—at the first the whole holding ward, —thereafter, a five merk land of the Mains, holding blanch; the rest ward.

XI. Robert Craufurd the eldest son, in Craufurdland, during his father's life, was stiled of Auchencairn in Nithsdale. He stood also infest in the lands of Redhall in Annandale, holding ward of the King. He married Elizabeth Muir, daughter to the Laird of Pokelly,

by whom he had three sons: 1. John, his successor; 2. William, Laird of Walston, married — Mowat, daughter to the Laird of Busbie, by whom he had John Craufurd of Walston who married Isabell Craufurd heiress of Giffordland, and also of William Craufurd of Beanscroft: 3. James Craufurd, (afterwards Sir James,) vicar of Kilbryde.—The above Robert Craufurd of Auchencairn died, before his father, of the wounds he received at the Wyllelee in company with his father, attending James Boyd, Earl of Arran, who was killed there by the Earl of Eglinton. This happened in 1484.

XII. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, eldest son of the said Robert Craufurd, succeeded his grandfather, Archibald Craufurd. He by his prudent conduct, composed the feud betwixt the Boyds and Montgomeries, and received in marriage Janet Montgomerie, daughter to the Laird of Giffin, by whom he had two sons: 1. John Craufurd, his successor; 2. Archibald, (*Andrew*, in *Craufurd's Hist.*) born after his father's death, was Parson of Eaglesham, and as such had a manse in the Drygate of Glasgow, which he conveyed in free property to his chief the Laird of Craufurdland. [*Wade's Hist. of Glasgow*, pp. 64 and 65.]—He was also a Lord of Session, Secretary and Almoner to Queen Mary of Guise Regent, with whose corpse he was sent

to France anno 1560 to see it deposited in the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter at Rheims, where his own sister Renee was then abbess. When in France, he got a commission from her daughter, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, renewing to him his office of Secretary and Almoner, and expressive of her obligations for his great services rendered to her late mother; which commission, supposed to be the first granted to a Scotsman, is dated at Joinville in France, the 17th April 1561. [See note B, appendix, for a copy of the original, which is preserved among the family papers.]

Queen, Mary, after her arrival in Scotland, August 1561, was permitted to have popish worship in the chapel at Holyroodhouse. Some French noblemen, who had accompanied her in her voyage, were then with her, and many of her servants were natives of France. The Sacristan, or Keeper of the sacred utensils, was Sir James Paterson, who probably was one of her officiating chaplains, and one of the Popish Knights. Riotous attacks were sometimes made upon the chapel, and there was danger of its being rifled at any time when she might be absent from Edinburgh. It was probably therefore upon this account, that the Queen, Jan. 11. 1561-2, directed Sir James Paterson to deliver to her valet de chambre, Servais de Conde, the

furniture of her chapel, to be kept by her respectable Almoner, Mr. Archibald Craufurd, in the wardrobe of her palace at Edinburgh, from whence it could be easily conveyed as often as was necessary. [See also note B, app. for a copy of the Inventory of these curious ornaments, at the time they were delivered over. The original of which Inventory, with the signatures, is still preserved by the Craufurdland family.]

In June 1567, the Queen was conducted in the night time and in disguise, as a prisoner, to the castle of Lochleven. She was spoiled of all her princely ornaments, and clothed with a warm brown cassock. "The Lords took an Inventory of all the plate, jewels, and other moveables, within the palace of Holyroodhouse; and yet this was not all, for we are likewise informed, that they spared not to put violent hands on her Majesty's cupboard, melted the specie thereof, and converted it into coin, thereby to forge a staff to break her own head. The Queen's cupboard amounted to sixteen stone weight."—[*Keith*, p. 404, 407.]

It appears however, from the Craufurdland papers, that she found means to put into the hands of Mr. Archibald Craufurd her Almoner, certain pieces of plate for the service of her table, which he faithfully kept in his possession till November 1567; at which time they were

demande from him, by the Treasurer, Mr. Robert Richardson; and on the 13th of that month were delivered by the said Treasurer to James Stewart, Earl of Murray, Regent of the kingdom, who granted his acquittance for the same to Mr. Archibald Craufurd; (see also note B, app. for a copy of this acquittance;) the original paper is still in the possession of the Craufurdland family.

The above Archibald Craufurd, among the many acts that distinguished his life, and proved him so worthy of Royal confidence, built the West Church of Glasgow, and the Bridge of Eaglesham. He died unmarried.

The before-mentioned John Craufurd of Craufurdland was a youth of a noble spirit and great resolution. He accompanied James IV. to the fatal field of Floudoun, where he lost his life in the flower of his age, with his Royal leader, anno 1513. His widow, Janet Montgomerie, married Robert Hunter of Hunterston, of whom the present family of Hunterston are descended. He was succeeded by his infant son,

XIII. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who married Margaret Blair, daughter to John Blair of that ilk, (by Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun,) by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Thomas, who married Mar-

garet Craufurd, heir-portioner of Giffordland, sister to Isabel Craufurd, spouse to John Craufurd of Walstoun; 3. Robert, died unmarried; 1st daughter, Janet, married to James Auchencross of that ilk; 2. Agnes, married to Hugh Montgomerie of Smithston, Baillie of Kilwinning; 3. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Arnot of Lochrig; 4. —, married to Archibald Dunlop of Auchenskeith; 5. Marion, married to John Currie in Gardrum. (He had also a natural son, Robert, for whom he purchased the lands of Nethertown of Kilmarnock, then belonging to the crown. This Robert was at the battle of Pinkie, and died of the wounds he received there.)—He got a charter under the Great Seal from King James VI. *Johanni Craufurd de Craufurdland, terrarum de Giffordland, &c.* in Ayrshire, dated 27th March 1576. He died anno 1583, in the 71st year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who upon his father's resignation got a charter under the Great Seal, *Johanni Craufurd juniori de Craufurdland, terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Kilbryde, &c.* in Ayrshire, dated 12th Feb. 1581.—He also, during his father's lifetime, got from Mary Queen of Scots a gift of the ward of the lands of Reidhall, lying within the Stewartry of Annandale; the deed of gift, having the Queen's

signature attached to it, is dated at Edinburgh, the 26th December 1561, and is in possession of the Craufurdland family. [See note B, app.] He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Hugh, portioner of Rutherglen, was married, and had several sons, who all went to Germany and settled there; 3. Robert of Howrat, died unmarried; 4. Archibald, Constable of Dunbarton Castle, and one of the Baillies of that Burgh;—the daughters were, 1. Janet, first married to George Campbell of Stevenston and Ducat-hall; secondly, to Mungo Campbell of Cowfauldshaw; thirdly, to John Darleith of that ilk; of all which marriages she had issue, who heired all their families.—2. Elizabeth, married Robert Fergushill of that ilk; and 3. Marion, married William Shaw of Mainholm, who died without issue.

This Laird of Craufurdland was a man of eminent abilities, and great spirit; and though he lived in a most splendid manner, yet he did not encumber his paternal estate. He died anno 1603, aged 70, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who married first, in 1590, Helen, daughter to James Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a son,

John, his successor; and three daughters: 1. Janet, married to Alexander Cunningham of Waterston and Carlung; 2. Agnes, married to Thomas Craufurd of Walstoun, portioner of Giffordland; 3. Helen, married to William Rankine of Sheil.—He married secondly, Christian Wallace, daughter to the Laird of Auchans, then widow of Mr. James Ross of Whiteriggs, and thereafter Lady Dreghorn, by whom he had a son and a daughter, Robert and Catherine, Robert got from his father the lands of Monkland, and married Catherine Davidson, daughter of Patrick Davidson of Sheil, burghess of Ayr. Their only son, John, dying soon after his father, without issue, the lands of Monkland returned to the family of Craufurdland. His daughter Catherine married Robert Stewart of Barksimming. In conjunction with John Craufurd, his father, he gave contentation to the Laird of Rowallan in 1602, for the pretence of wardholding of the fourteenmerk land of Ardach, alias Craufurdland, which originally held blanch of Rowallan as superior, (but of late had been taken to hold ward,) at the reconciliation betwixt the families in 1511. He died in 1612, aged 42. His son,

XVI. John Craufurd, in 1610 married Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter to Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill, who bore him two sons:

1. John; 2. Alexander, who died an infant. He was a young man of great life and spirit. He died of a hurt he received at foot-ball a little before his father, anno 1612, aged 31. His widow married Sir David Barclay of Ladyland, and his infant son,

XVII. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, born in 1611, succeeded his grandfather in 1612; and June 15. 1613, was served heir both to his grandfather and great-grandfather. In 1630 he married Janet Cunninghame, daughter of the Laird of Craigends; by her he had seven sons and five daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. Alexander Craufurd of Fergushill, (who married first Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Southbarr, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.—Secondly, he married Isabel Henderson, daughter of Henderson of Baikie, and relict of Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, by whom he had a son and daughter;) 3. William, was a merchant and burges of Glasgow. (He married Martha Miller, daughter of John Miller, of the Barksimming family, by whom he had four sons and a daughter: 1. Anthony; 2. Matthew [married first Agnes Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, and secondly, Esther Fletcher, co-heiress of Craustoun, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, of whom more afterwards;] 3. John;

4. James, and a daughter;—4. James, was a surgeon; 5. Archibald, died in Africa aged 20; 6. Robert; 7. Thomas.—The daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, married John Hamilton of Grange, by whom she had two sons and six daughters; 2. Agnes, married John Campbell of Kinginleugh, to whom she bare two sons and a daughter; 3. and 4. Isabella and Anne, died in infancy; 5. Janet, married William Craufurd of Dalleagles, to whom she bare five sons and two daughters.

He married, secondly, Margaret Skeene, daughter of — Skeene of Hallyards, and relict of William Fairley of Bruntfield; and again, for his third wife, married Elizabeth Inglis, daughter of — Inglis of Ingliston, and relict of Dundas of Breastmilk, but had no issue by these last two marriages. He died 1686, aged 75, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who in 1667 married Anna Stuart, daughter of Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. John; 2. Archibald; 3. James. The daughters all died young.—This gentleman met with much trouble in 1684, on suspicion of being concerned in the Bothwel-Brig insurrection; and, in particular, was confined some time in prison. He died in 1693, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. John Craufurd of Craufurdland. He married Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of Mark Kerr of Morrieston, by whom he had 5 sons and 3 daughters: 1. John, his heir; the 2d and 3d died without issue; the 4th, William, was a writer in Edinburgh, who died also without issue. The 5th son, Andrew, was Surgeon in Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons; afterwards settled at Preston in England, but died at Edinburgh, in Dec. 1762, without issue. The 1st and 3d daughters died unmarried; the 2d was Elizabeth, of whom afterwards. He died in 1744, and was succeeded by his son,

XX. John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who in 1719 married Robina Walkinshaw, daughter and heiress of John Walkinshaw of that ilk, Laird of Bishoptoun; upon which marriage he added the name and arms of Walkinshaw to his own, and by her he had several children, who all died young, excepting John Walkinshaw Craufurd, his eldest son and successor. He afterwards married Elenora Nicolson, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, and relict of the Hon. Thomas Boyd, advocate, brother-german to the late Earl of Kilmarnock, by whom he had no issue. He died at Newcastle, Jan. 10. 1763, and was succeeded by his son, the said

XXI. John Walkinshaw Craufurd of Craufurdland, who early entered into the army. In

Aug. 1761, he was appointed Falconer to the King, for Scotland. He was an intimate friend of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered with others for the attempt to restore the house of Stuart. He attended him to the scaffold, and, it is said, held a corner of the cloth to receive his head; he afterwards performed the last sad office of friendship, by getting him interred. For the public exhibition he then made, he was put to the bottom of the army list. He rose to be Major-Commandant of the 115th Regiment of Foot, and latterly to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. He was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he distinguished himself. He died at Edinburgh, unmarried, aged 72, Feb. 1793, settling his estate, by a deed made on his death-bed, upon Thomas Coutts, Banker in London. His aunt and nearest heir, however, Mrs. Elizabeth Craufurd, instituted an action of reduction of this settlement, and after a long litigation, carried on by her and her successor, the deed was reduced by a decree of the House of Lords in 1806, by which the succession to this ancient estate returned into its natural channel.

XXII. Elizabeth Craufurd of Craufurdland, daughter of the before-mentioned John Craufurd of Craufurdland and Elisabeth Kerr of Morrieston, and aunt to the last John Craufurd,

married, 1st, William Fairlie of that Ilk, by whom she had a daughter, who died in infancy. She afterwards married, 3d June 1744, John Howieson of Braehead in Mid Lothian, head of one of the most ancient families in that county, by whom she had two sons, William and John, who died in infancy, and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Margaret, who died, unmarried, in 1801.

The said Elizabeth Craufurd died at the advanced age of 97, at Braehead in Mid Lothian, in 1802, and was succeeded by her only remaining daughter,

XXI. Elizabeth Howieson Craufurd of Craufurdland, and Braehead, who united in her own person the representation of these two ancient families, which had always been in the male line, till the former came to her mother, and the latter to herself. [For an account of the family of Howieson of Braehead, see under the next title.]—She married the Rev. James Moody, late one of the ministers of the gospel at Perth, who now assumes the name of James Howieson Moody Craufurd, to whom she had seven children: 1. John Craufurd Howieson, died in infancy; 2. Alexander, born 1780, died 1796; 3. William Howieson Craufurd. Daughters: 1. Elizabeth Beatrix, died in infancy; 2. Margaret; 3. Elizabeth Craufurd, died in infancy; 4. Isa-

bella. She died on the 1st of April 1823, and was succeeded by her only remaining son;

XXII. William Howieson Craufurd, of Craufurdland and Braehead. He, in 1808, married Janet Esther Whyte, only daughter of James Whyte of Newmains and his wife Esther Craufurd. The father of the said Esther Craufurd was the lineal male descendant of William, the third son of John Craufurd of Craufurdland and Janet Cunninghame of Craighends his wife, before mentioned.

It is a remarkable coincidence, and worthy of record, that a female descendant of this collateral male branch of the family, is now united to the only male descendant of a female, on whom the representation devolved, upon the failure of the direct male line of this very ancient family. The descent of the said Janet Esther Whyte is as follows. William, [No. XVIII.] third son of the before mentioned John Craufurd [XVII.] and Janet Cunninghame, who lived in the days of the unfortunate Charles I. married, as has already been stated, Martha Miller, daughter of John Miller, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Mathew, [XIX.] the second of these sons, with whom only we are at present interested, married 1st Agnes Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart of Torrence, by whom he had one child, a daugh-

ter, married to Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland.—2dly, Esther Fletcher, co-heiress of Cranston, whose mother was Esther Cunningham, a daughter of the Laird of Enterkine, and she herself grand-daughter of the Bishop of the Isles. By her he had seven sons and one daughter: Mathew, the eldest son, was a man of singular worth and merit. John, [XX.] his second son, possessed of similar endowments, was a physician; and got his diploma at Leyden. He married Janet Orr, daughter of John Orr of Barrowfield and Grugar, then a family of great wealth and consequence in Glasgow, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Martha, only daughter of the above Mathew Craufurd and Esther Fletcher, married John Orr of Barrowfield and Grugar, (brother of the above Janet Orr,) to whom she had several children. Mathew, the eldest son of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, died, unmarried, at Edinburgh 1815. John, second son of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, married Mary Johnston of New-York, by whom he has one son, John, and two daughters. Esther Craufurd, [XXI.] the only one of the before mentioned five daughters of John Craufurd and Janet Orr, who was married, has, by her husband, James Whyte of Newmains, as already stated, three sons and one daughter; which daughter, Janet

Esther, [XXII.] is the wife of the present William Howison Craufurd, as above, to whom she has one son and two daughters :

XXIII. 1. John Reginald Craufurd, born 30th August 1811 ; (he is the twenty-third generation, by both parents, recorded in this genealogy, from Sir Reginald of Loudoun ; and the thirty-first, inclusive, from Thorlongus) ; 2. Elizabeth Constantia, born Oct. 18. 1813 ; 3. Winifred Janet, born June 29. 1817.

Arms of Craufurd of Craufurdland.—*Gules, a fesse ermine.* Crest, a marble pillar supporting a man's heart proper. Motto, *Stant Innixa Deo.*—[*M.S. Hist. of the Family, founded on charters, contracts, and other authentic records.*]

Chief Seat—the Castle of Craufurdland, very pleasantly situated amid its own woods, on the brow of a winding bank sloping downwards to a small streamlet, about two miles north by east of Kilmarnock.

Howieson of Braehead.

(*Now Howieson Craufurd of Craufurdland and Braehead.*)

THE following notices of this family are extracted from *Wood's Antient and Modern State of Cramond Parish*, published in 1794 ; one of

the best local histories that have yet appeared.

“The *Howisons* of *Braehead* are by far the most ancient family of the parish, having subsisted there upwards of 350 years, a longer period than any other of the numerous families that have had interest in this district have done.”

From the pedigree which he afterwards adduces of the family, it appears, that

I. John Howison, was a burgess in Edinburgh in 1450. That his son,

II. James Howison, had a charter of Cramond-Regis in 1465. His son,

III. George Howison, was witness to a sasine of Sir John Moubray of Barnbogle, 9th Oct. 1511, of the lands of Colcairny, to his uncle William Moubray, ancestor of the present family. His son,

IV. Andrew Howison, of Cramond-Regis, had a charter dated Feb. 10. 1555. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Bathgate. His son,

V. John Howison of Braehead, in Cramond-Regis, who had a charter dated Dec. 13. 1575—died in 1618. He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Moubray in Dalmeny, (descended of the ancient family of the Moubrays, Dukes of Norfolk,) by whom he had, besides his successor, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to William Murray of Romanno, (ancestor of the Murrays of Stanhope,) to whom she had a son,

Adam, who was ancestor of the Murrays of Cardon; and a daughter, Margaret, from whom are descended the Murrays of Cringaltie.—
 [*Douglas' Baronage.*]

VI. Alexander Howison of Braehead, who died in 1637. He married a daughter of ——— Haldane in Saughton, by whom he had a son,

VII. James Howison of Braehead, who was buried at Cramond 20th March 1680. He married Alison, daughter of Ramsay of Blackcraig, by whom he had a daughter Agnes, married to James Dundas in Southfield, four children who died young, and a son who succeeded him,

VIII. Alexander Howison of Braehead, who died 18th April 1703, aged 67. He married Martha, daughter and heiress of William Young in Craigleith, by whom he had several children, who died young, or without issue, and a son who succeeded him,

IX. William Howison of Braehead, who died of a fit of apoplexy, on his way home from Cramond church, 20th Feb. 1729, aged 63. He married Margaret, daughter of John Mitchell of Alderstone, by whom he had a daughter, married in 1735 to Mr. William Dauling; a son Charles (the 6th of the family,) who died in 1780, s. m. p.; and five more children, who died young—besides his eldest son, who succeeded him,

X. John Howison of Braehead, who died 12th May 1787, aged 74. He married Elizabeth Craufurd, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, (No. XIX in that family,) and relict of William Fairlie of that ilk, by whom he had, as before stated, a daughter,

XI. Elizabeth Howieson of Braehead, who was married in 1777 to the Rev. John Moodie, one of the ministers of Perth, (who *jure uxoris* became Laird of Braehead,) to whom she had several children, as already noticed. Dying in April 1823,

XII. William Howieson Craufurd, now of Craufurdland, her only surviving son, succeeded her in Craufurdland, and is younger of Braehead. In this last capacity he had the high honour, in terms of the Reddendo in the charters of that estate, *Servitium lavacri in nomine albæ firmæ*, of performing that service to his sacred Majesty George IV. at the banquet given by the city of Edinburgh, on the 24th Aug. 1822, as thus described from authority :

“As soon as the King had dined, a silver basin, containing rose water, was brought to His Majesty, by William Howieson Craufurd, younger of Braehead, who, in right of his mother, as proprietrix of Braehead, in the county of Mid Lothian, claims this privilege : the service performed, being the ancient ten-

"our by which the estate of Braehead is held.
 "He was attended by Masters Charles and
 "Walter Scott, the one a son, the other a ne-
 "phew, of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. as pages,
 "attired in splendid dresses of scarlet and
 "white satin. The former holding a silver
 "ewer, and the other a salver, with a damask
 "napkin of Scottish manufacture, and of the
 "finest texture. In offering the basin, Mr.
 "Howieson Craufurd knelt down to His Ma-
 "jesty, who after he had dipped his fingers in
 "the water, and wiped them with the napkin,
 "acknowledged the service with an affability and
 "grace peculiarly his own."

NOTE.—The silver ewer, basin and towel, to-
 gether with the rose water, used by His Majesty
 at this banquet, (preserved in a bottle afterwards
 hermetically sealed,) are in the possession of the
 proprietor at Braehead.

The forgoing service had its origin, as related
 in App. C.

Arms of Howieson of Braehead.—*Argent*, a
 heart proper, on a chief, *Azure*, three fleur
 de lis; *Or*. Supporters, two husbandmen, in
 the dress of the fourteenth century: one holding
 a flail; and the other a basin and napkin.—
 Crest, a dexter hand erect and coupéd at the
 wrist. Motto, *Sursum Corda*.

Seat.—Braehead, the ancient seat of this distinguished family, is a modern small mansion, snugly masked under the shade of its own old timber, near to Cramond Bridge, in the county of Mid Lothian, about five miles north west of Edinburgh.

Craufurd of Fergushill,

(*A Cadet of Craufurdland.*)

REFERRING to p. 197, it will be seen, that John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who, in 1630, married Janet Cunninghame, daughter of the Laird of Craigends, had seven sons. The second son was,

I. Alexander Craufurd of Fergushill. This is an estate of generally excellent soil, and very pleasantly situated, in the parish of Kilwinning, about four miles eastward of that town, on the north banks of the Lugton Water. This property had long been possessed by the Fergushills of that Ilk, a family which about this time [see p. 195] had been intimately connected with the Craufurdland family by intermarriage. At what time they alienated their ancient domain to their relatives, the Craufurds, I do not precisely know; but from conjecture, founded on other circum-

stances, I suppose it to have been in the reign of Charles II. soon after the Restoration. The first direct notice, however, that I have of this Alexander Craufurd, as Laird of Fergushill, is in 1689, when, in the rolls of the Convention Parliament, his name appears among those of the commissioners for ordering out the Militia of Ayrshire;—again, he appears as a commissioner of supply for the same county in 1695, and lastly in 1704.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Maxwell of Southbar, (see p. 197,) by whom he had two sons and three daughters; secondly, Isabel Henderson, (relict of Bryce Boyd of Pitcon, who died about the year 1660, see p. 125,) by whom he had one son and one daughter. Of his sons, John Craufurd, eldest son of the first marriage, married Anna, the younger sister of Major Daniel Ker of Kersland, (who was killed in 1692, at the battle of Steinkirk, where nearly the whole of the regiment he was in—the Cameronians, now the 26th—was cut off;) and by a transaction with her elder sister Jean —, married to Major Borthwick of Johnston Burn, he became proprietor of Kersland, and assumed the name of Ker. He was the well known John Ker of Kersland, who wrote the *Memoirs*, and was otherwise so remarkable for his political tergiversations in the reigns of King William

and Queen Anne. Alexander Craufurd, the first of Fergushill, appears to have had a son,

II. James Craufurd, surgeon, who married Agnes Kincaid, and predeceased his father. This appears from a disposition, dated in July 1706, by Alexander Craufurd of Langlands and Isabel Henderson his spouse, in favour of Agnes Kincaid, relict of the said James Craufurd, surgeon, of the lands of Fergushill, &c. Hence it should seem, that the father, on the contemplation of his son's marriage with the said Agnes Kincaid, had contracted to resign Fergushill to him and his intended spouse, and had himself retired, (being then a very aged man,) to Langlands, a separate property. It should further appear, that this lady, Agnes Kincaid, by her husband, the above James Craufurd, had also had a son,

III. Thomas Craufurd, who was likewise a medical man, as appears from a disposition, dated the 13th April, 1723—by the said Agnes Kincaid, in favour of the said Doctor Thomas Craufurd, of the lands of Fergushill and others therein mentioned. This may probably have been on his coming of age, but with a reservation of her own liferent rights,

It was not long after this till the property was alienated altogether, as appears from a disposition, by the said Thomas and Agnes, of

the lands of Fergushill, &c. in favour of Neil Macvicar and Elizabeth Montgomery his spouse, dated on the 17th March 1728; from which period the connexion of the Craufurds with Fergushill seems to have ceased;—nor have I been able to trace any more notice since that time respecting this family. The lands of Fergushill remained with the Macvicar family, till they were acquired in 1802, by the present proprietor Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan, from Mrs. Marjory Grierson, widow of the late Neil Macvicar, writer in Edinburgh.—[*Authorities from 1706 downwards are in Mr. Glasgow's charter chest.*]

The mansion of Fergushill appears now as a commodious farm house, covered with thatch: but its ancient gardens, pretty well stored with plum and other fruit trees, indicate its former rank.

Craufurd of Giffordland,

(*A Cadet of Craufurdland.*)

THIS family, of considerable note in its time, was descended of the house of Craufurdland, thus:

John Craufurd of Craufurdland, (No. VI.)

who lived in the reign of Robert III. [see that account,] was succeeded in that estate by his eldest son; whilst his second son was,

I. John Craufurd, laird of Giffordland, who is mentioned in the Craufurdland pedigree in 1440. He was succeeded by his son,

II. John Craufurd of Giffordland, mentioned in 1480. His son,

III. John Craufurd of Giffordland, was killed at the battle of Floudoun in 1513. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Andrew Craufurd of Giffordland, mentioned in the family writs in 1520. His son,

V. John Craufurd of Giffordland, was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. He was twice married: first to Margaret Boyle, daughter of the Laird of Kelburn; and secondly to Isabel Hunter, daughter of the Laird of Hunterston. He had three daughters: 1. Isabel; 2. Grizel; and 3. Margaret, which last was married to Thomas Craufurd, a younger son of the Laird of Craufurdland.

VI. Isabel Craufurd, the eldest daughter, on the 31st July 1548, was retoured in the seventeen merk land A. E. of Giffordland, as heir to her father, John Craufurd of Giffordland, who fell in the battle of Pinkie, or Fawsyde, as it is otherwise called, in the preceding year. She married John Craufurd of Walston, by

whom she had a son, John Craufurd, who died in France. Why none of her sisters are mentioned in this retour, is what I cannot account for; but there is a charter, on the 21st Nov. 1577, by Lord Boyd, in favour of Isabel and Margaret Craufurds, daughters and co-heirs of the late John Craufurd of Giffordland, and of John and Thomas Craufurds, their spouses, respectively. To this charter the following are witnesses: Thomas, master of Boyd, Robert Boyd of Badenheath, Adam Boyd of Pinkell, Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, Andrew Arnot of Lochrig, and George Elphinston of Blytheswood.

VI. Margaret Craufurd, sister of Isabella, was married, as before stated, to Thomas Craufurd, a younger son of Craufurdland, to whom she had two daughters: 1. Grizel; 2. Isabel. The eldest daughter, Grizel, married John Blair of Windyedge, through which Giffordland, or rather, as I am inclined to think, Margaret's portion of that estate, was transferred to the Blairs, who enjoy it to the present day. [See under that title, p. 100.]

This appears from a charter dated May 3d 1595, in which Thomas and Margaret Craufurd, as above, give to Grizel, their eldest daughter, and to John Blair of Windyedge, her future spouse, all and whole a third part of the £3 land

of Giffordland, and an equal half of the mill. This charter, dated at the castle of Blair, is witnessed by John Blair of that ilk, Bryce Blair his son, John Dunlop of Auchinskeith, Robert Blair, son of the said John, and John Blair in Loans; while Margaret's hand is at the pen, led by the notar, because she cannot write. Again there is another charter, from the same to the same, of the half of the six merk land of Broadshaw, the half of the two merk land of Outer Muir, and the half of the two merk land of Knockindon, dated 9th Nov. 1598, with consent of John Craufurd of Craufurdland the superior; while Isabella, the second daughter, is a party, represented by her father. The witnesses to this are, John Craufurd of Birkheid, and Patrick Craufuird, son of David Craufuird of Baidland. The descendants by this marriage, under the name of Blair, still continue to inherit this property.—[See Blair of Giffordland.]

NOTE.—It seems evident, that the lands made over, by these charters, to Grizel Craufurd and her intended spouse, John Blair, do not comprehend the whole lands of Giffordland that belonged to John Craufurd, who fell at Fawsyde in 1547, and to which his daughter Isabel was retoured in 1548, and who afterwards married John Craufurd of Walston, and to

whom she had a son, who died in France. This John of Walston must still have retained his portion of Giffordland, as heir to his son; and we accordingly find in a following generation, considerably after the year 1600, that there was a Thomas Craufurd of Walston, *portioner of Giffordland*, who married a daughter of the Laird of Craufurdland. See p. 196.

Craufurd of Birkheid,

(*Cadet of Giffordland.*)

JOHN Craufurd, (No. II.) of Giffordland, had two sons: 1. John, who succeeded him in Giffordland, (which see); the second son was,

I. Thomas Craufurd of Birkheid, a pleasant property adjoining to Giffordland, in which he was provided by his father. His son was,

II. Thomas Craufurd of Birkheid, who is mentioned in a writ of date 1520. He was succeeded by his son,

III. John Craufurd of Birkheid, who is mentioned as proprietor of that place in 1560. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Ninian Craufurd of Birkheid, whose son,

V. Andrew Craufurd, was retoured heir to his father Ninian, in Birkheid, in 1586.

In the descendants of this last mentioned Laird of Birkhead, (one of whom, called Robert, has a retour in 1664) it continued till 1765, when it was alienated by William Crawford of Possil and Birkheid, to Alexander Crawford, merchant in Saltcoats, and is now the property of his son, James Crawford, Esq. of Birkheid, merchant in Saltcoats; but whether or not connected with the original family, does not seem to be known. *Crawfordland Writs, Retours, and Fam. Com.*

The proportional values of the two places—Giffordland and Birkheid—may perhaps be accurately enough judged of from their respective valued rents, the first being £123 16s. 8d. the latter £80 5s. 4d.

Crawford of Baidland,

(*Now of Ardmillan.*)

THIS is admitted, on all hands, to be a very ancient house; and though, on several occasions, it has made a considerable figure in the transactions of the country, yet no regularly deducted genealogy of it has hitherto appeared; nor am I enabled yet to trace this branch of the Crawfords downwards, from its source, with all that continuity of succession that would be desirable.

By the unvarying tradition of the family, they are derived from a younger son of Hugh Craufurd of Loudoun, the second in descent from Sir Reginald de Craufurd, sheriff of Ayr, who, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, married the heiress of Loudoun. This Hugh Craufurd appears in a transaction in 1255, which, so far, marks the era in which he lived. His eldest son, Sir Reginald, was that sheriff of Ayrshire who was murdered by the English garrison at Ayr in 1297; his daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, and was the mother of the renowned Sir William; a younger son (whose name even is not preserved) was the author of the *Craufurds of Baidland*. Such is the family tradition; and tradition, it has been well observed, though sometimes fabulous in circumstances, is almost never mistaken in main facts.—That they are descended from the Loudoun family, is also corroborated by *Nisbet*; see Vol. I. p. 57.

They had another tradition, and a favourite one too, “that a branch of the family was of rank in the church or state in the reign of James III. and whose *arms* were to be found engraved on the Chapel-Royal *Sanctæ Crucis*.” This legend appears to be sufficiently confirmed in an account lately published of Holyroodhouse; “that Archibald Craufurd, Lord High Trea-

surer of Scotland, a younger son of William Craufurd of Haining, in Stirlingshire, was, in 1457, nominated Abbot of Holyrood." He was appointed a Lord of Council in 1458. It is also said, "he was ambassador to England, and was included with others to negotiate a treaty of marriage with James II. and a daughter of Edward; which did not succeed." (This treaty of marriage was betwixt James III. and Edward IV. in 1482, in which it was contracted, that James, Duke of Rothesay, afterwards James IV. should marry Cicely, the second daughter of Edward IV.; and a great part of the portion was delivered, though the marriage did not take place. This occasioned a bitter war afterwards on the subject, which led however to the repayment of the tocher. See *Baker's Chronicle*.)—He died in 1483, and his *arms* are to be seen, beautifully cut, on the fly buttresses on the north side of the nave of the abbey:—a fesse ermine, with a star of five points in chief, Or, surmounted with an Abbot's mitre. These *arms*, it may be observed, are essentially the same with the *arms* of *Baidland*—only with a brotherly difference, indicating the descent.

In *Crawford's M.S. History of the Crawfords*, from which I have derived not a little valuable information, there are a few notices of this family. He finds a James Craufurd of Baid-

land in 1546, in the reign of James V.; and again a James Craufuird of Baidland in 1552, in the time of Queen Mary. This last, however, may have been the same with the preceding. There are also several instruments he takes notice of, in which mention is made of an Andrew Craufuird of Baidland, and Andrew his son; and of another Andrew, who had a son, James, who died young, and a daughter, Jean, married to Crawford of Knightswood. The first two of these Andrews must have been prior to the first James, who was Laird of Baidland in 1556; the last Andrew is evidently the first with whom I now commence a regular succession in the family—thus:

I. Andrew Craufuird of Baidland, who married Jean, the eldest daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, as stated by *Douglas*, in the *Baronage*, ed. 1798, p. 325. It must have been he that had a son, James, who died young, and a daughter, Jean, who was married to William Crawford of Knightswood, son of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirny, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland: for there was no other *Andrew* of Baidland after this time, nor any other *Crawford* of Knightswood before it, as will appear in the sequel. At what time the marriage of this Laird of Baidland took place, with the daughter of Sir James

Lockhart, does not precisely appear; but it must have been considerably prior to the year 1600—as we know, from what follows, that his *grandson* was retoured heir to the lands in a few years after 1600; for

II. David Craufuird of Baidland, who appears to have been the son of this Andrew, was succeeded by

III. Patrick Craufuird of Baidland, his son, whose retour is dated on the 26th Feb. 1611. The retour runs thus: *Patricius Craufuird, hæres Davidis Craufuird, fil. legit, quond. Andree Craufuird de Baidland.* This clearly establishes the propinquity, the order of succession, and the era, in which they lived; in which Patrick, retoured in 1611, was the grandson of Andrew. In a charter dated 1595, by Margaret Craufurd of Giffordland, with her husband John Craufurd, to their daughter Grizel, and her future spouse John Blair of Windyedge—Patrick Craufuird, son of David Craufuird of Baidland, is an attesting witness—evidently this Patrick Craufuird.

This David Craufuird of Baidland, also, must be the same person, whose daughter Margaret, in 1617, is ascertained to have been married to James Boyle of Hawkshill, (see p. 131); from which marriage descended the present family of Boyle, Earls of Glasgow, and the late

family of Craufurd-Lindsay, Earls of Craufurd and Lindsay.

The next of them that I find on record, and who in all probability was the son of Patrick, is

IV. William Craufurd of Baidland, who had a daughter, Isabel, who was married to James Craufurd of Jordanhill, (who died in 1695.) From this marriage has descended many respectable families of the present age, among whom, as the representative, may be mentioned the present Sir Robert Craufurd Pollock of Pollock, Bart. whose father, the late Sir Hew Craufurd of Jordanhill, was in 1756 served heir to that family; and also, on the 19th July 1765, was served heir-male to the last Sir John Craufurd of Kilbirnie, who died in 1661.

V. James Craufurd of Baidland succeeded his father, and, not many years after the Restoration, married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan, (by Margaret, daughter of John Blair, younger of Blair,) whilst another daughter was married to Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzean, (from whom is descended the present Earl of Cassilis.) In consequence of this marriage he ultimately succeeded to the estate of Ardmillan, which, from that time, became the title of the family. This gentleman, representing both the families of Baidland and Ardmillan, made a conspicuous

figure in the civil and religious broils which agitated this country towards the end of the reign of Charles II. as appears from *Wodrow's History*, a work of great accuracy and well established authority. Thus we find, that on the 20th March 1683, James Craufuird of Ardmillan, by the Privy Council, was appointed commissioner for the bailliary of Carrick; and again, on the 28th July, the same year, he was included in the royal commission for the county of Ayr, along with John Boyle of Kelburn, Colonel White, and Captain Inglis. According also to *Wodrow*, Vol. II. p. 225, in the transfer of heritable jurisdiction, from many of the leading nobility, which took place during these unsettled times, Graham of Claverhouse, (afterwards the renowned Viscount Dundee,) and James Craufuird of Ardmillan, were the only untitled persons, on whom these honours were conferred.—The regality of Tongland and sheriffdom of Wigton, being taken from the families of Kenmuir and Lochnaw, and given to “the Laird of Claverhouse;” and the bailliary of Carrick and regality of Crossraguel, being taken from the Earl of Cassilis, and given to “the Laird of Ardmillan.”

.. He had a large family, some of whom he settled in Ireland, where some branches still remain, bearing the family *arms* as cadets.—

He had a daughter, married to David Craufurd of Drumsoy, to whom she had a son, David Craufurd, Historiographer to Queen Anne, for Scotland; from which marriage, also, is descended the present John Craufurd of Auchnames. She had also a daughter, married to Stewart of Fintulloch, and had issue. [See *Cun.* p. 132.] His eldest son,

VI. William Craufurd, younger of Ardmillan, married Margaret Kennedy of Baltersane, and had issue. Predeceasing his father, the latter was persuaded, in 1698, to execute a settlement in favour of a younger son, John, (who afterwards settled in England, and, it is believed, his descendants there are now a considerable family in Sussex;) but this was set aside by the Court of Session, and ultimately by the House of Lords, in 1712.

VII. Archibald Craufurd, his eldest son, in consequence of the above decision, succeeded to Ardmillan, the paternal estate of the family. (The original estate of Baidland had, about this time, been alienated to Hugh Macbride, merchant in Glasgow.)

This gentleman was a keen jacobite, and, after the Rebellion in 1745, was compelled to reside several years, under *surveillance*, in Edinburgh. He married Marion Hay, a descendant of one of the branches of the Tweeddale

family, by whom he had two sons : 1. Archibald; 2. Thomas, of whom afterwards. He died in 1748, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. Archibald Craufuird of Ardmillan. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Kennedy, Esq. of Liverpool; and on his death, in 1784, was succeeded by the eldest son of that marriage,

IX. Archibald Craufuird of Ardmillan, Writer to the Signet, who is now the representative of the ancient families of Craufuird of Baidland and Kennedy of Ardmillan. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of his uncle, Thomas Craufuird, and has issue. His father having been deeply involved in the unfortunate copartnery of Douglas, Heron, & Co. the estate was brought to a judicial sale, during his minority, when it was acquired by his uncle,

VIII. Thomas Craufuird, second son of Archibald, No. VII. as above. This gentleman having been bred to arms, and having, for his military services, been rewarded with a lucrative office under Government, at Bristol, he was thereby enabled to preserve the estate from going out of the family. He married, first, Anne Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. of East Sheen, in the county of Surry, by whom he had issue: and secondly, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton of Girvan; and

on his death, in 1793, was succeeded by his only son,

IX. Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufuird, now of Ardmillan, an officer in the army; he married Jane, daughter of — Leslie, Esq. and has issue.

Arms of Craufuird of Baidland—Gules, on a fesse ermine, between three mullets, Argent; two crescents interlaced of the field. Motto, Durum patientia frango.—Of Kennedy of Ardmillan—Argent, a cheveron, Gules, between three cross crosslets fitched Sable, within a double tressure. Crest, a game hawk, hooded and belled.

The representative of both, quarter these respectively: first and fourth, Baidland; second and third, Ardmillan. The present proprietor of Ardmillan, and the junior branches of the family, bear *Gules*, a fesse ermine, with the interlaced crescents, the hawk, and the above motto.—Ardmillan, now the seat of the family, is in Carrick, about two miles south from Girvan.

Baidland-Craufuird, the ancient seat of the family, is in the parish of Dalry, about a mile and half northwest of the town. It is still so called, to distinguish it from the adjacent territory and mansion of Bedland-Cunninghame, once the seat of a family of that name, nearly co-existent, both in antiquity and duration; and which lies betwixt it and the water of Rye.

Crawford of Kilbirny.

THE origin of this family though unquestionably of great antiquity, seems not to be very precisely ascertained. *Crawford*, whose authority as a genealogist stands very high, and cannot on light grounds be departed from, says, (when writing the *Peerage*, published in 1716)—“ Though the Craufurds have not possessed Kilbirny above 243 years, yet were they a very ancient family before. A branch of the house of Loudoun came first to possess the barony of Easter Greenock in Renfrewshire, about the time of Robert III.; Malcolm Crawford then taking to wife ———, daughter and co-heir of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, an ancient family in those parts, by whom he had Malcolm Crawford, his son and heir, who came to be Kilbirny in right of Marjory Barclay his wife,” (daughter, as he had before stated, of Barclay of Kilbirny.) See under the title *Garnock*.

Douglas, whose *Peerage* was published in 1764, enters more largely into the history of this family; and, in particular, traces it, in both its sources, (the Barclays, as well as the Crawfords,) from a still more remote origin. His account, though not exactly corresponding with *the origin of the Craufurds*, as already deduced, is the

following—considerably abridged, though essentially the same.

I. Gualterius de Crawford, who flourished in the reign of King William, (inter 1165 et 1214,) was cotemporary with Galfridus, ancestor of the Crawfords of Crawford, (No. 5. in that line.) He was succeeded by his son,

II. Sir Reginald de Crawford, who married the heiress of Loudoun,* by whom he left two sons: 1. Hugh, who succeeded him in Loudoun; and 2.

III. Sir John Crawford, who acquired a part of the lands of Crawford from Sir John, the proprietor, (No. 7, in that line;) and gave it the name of *Crawford-John*: distinguishing it thus from the rest of that barony that went, under the names of *Crawford-Lindsay* and *Crawford-Douglas*, to the husbands of Sir John Crawford of Crawford's two daughters. He got a safe conduct from Henry III. to go into England, dated in 1255. This so far establishes the era in which this ancient baron lived. He left issue, a son, Sir Reginald; and a daughter, Margaret, who was married to Sir Walter Barclay, of a family of great respectability in

* The father of Sir Reginald, that married the heiress of Loudoun, according to *Crawford*, in his M.S. History, was named *Hugh*. This Sir Reginald must therefore be a different person from Sir Reginald of Loudoun.

• This country about this time, and derived, as *Crawford* states, from that Sir Walter Barclay who was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, in 1174. To this daughter, and her husband, Sir John gave the half of the lands of *Crawford-John*. His son,

IV. Sir Reginald de *Crawford*, succeeded to the remaining half of *Crawford-John*. He was a steady adherent to Robert Bruce—from whom he got the lands of *Crumshuc* (*Crumock*?) in *Cunninghame*, that had belonged to John Balliol. He was succeeded by his son,

V. Roger de *Crawford*. He was taken prisoner at the battle of *Durham* in 1346. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Malcolm de *Crawford*. He married one of the co-heiresses of *Galbraith of Greenock*, by whom he had a son,

VII. Roger de *Crawford*, his successor; whose son was

VIII. John de *Crawford*. He had a charter in 1445 of lands in *Kyle*. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. Malcolm de *Crawford of Greenock*, who married *Marjory*, heiress of Sir John Barclay of *Crawford-John*, lineally descended from Sir John *Crawford*, No. III. in this account: whose daughter,

IV. *Margaret*, was married, as above, to Sir

Walter Barclay. They left issue, a son,

V. Hugh Barclay, whom we find possessed of half the lands of Crawford-John in 1357. [See *Crawford's Peerage*, p. 159.]—He was succeeded by his son,

VI. Sir Hugh Barclay, designed of Kilbirnie as well as of half the lands of Crawford-John in 1397. His second son Archibald was the first of Ladyland soon after the year 1400. [*Crawford's Peerage*, p. 159.]—He was succeeded by

VII. Sir Adam Barclay, stiled, in a charter in 1429, *Adam filius domini Hugonis de Kilbirny Miles*. He left issue a son,

VIII. Sir John Barclay of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John, who died without issue male in 1470, and whose only daughter, Marjory, was married to

IX. Malcolm Crawford of Greenock, as above, (see No. IX.) whereby the heirs male and heirs of line of this family became united. He got a charter from James IV. in 1499, *Malcolm Crawford de Greenock, terrarum de Kilbirnie, dimidietat baroniæ de Crawford-John*. There were four sons and a daughter of this marriage: 1. Malcolm; 2. James, first of the Crawfords of Monock; 3. Thomas; 4. John; the daughter, Isabel, married Sir Adam Cunninghame of Caprington. They were succeeded by their eldest son;

X. Malcom Crawford of Kilbirny and Crawford-John, who on the 24th April 1499, had a resignation from his mother, of the barony of Kilbirny and others. He married Marion Crichton, daughter of Robert, Lord Sanquhar, by whom he had two sons, Robert and John.

[NOTE.—This No. X. is inserted from *Crawford*, though it is omitted by *Douglas*.]

XI. Robert Crawford of Kilbirny and Crawford-John, son of the preceding, had a charter of the whole Lordship of Kilbirny on the 8th May 1499, on his father's resignation, who reserved a competency to himself. He married Margaret, daughter of Semple of Eliotston. He died in 1513, and was succeeded by the only son of the marriage,

XII. Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie. He exchanged the lands of Crawford-John, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lands of Drumry, in 1528. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had six sons and two daughters; of the sons, Thomas, the sixth, was ancestor of the Crawfords of Jordanhill. He died in 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie, who fought in the battle of Langside, May 13th 1568, on the part of Queen Mary. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Colquhoun of Luss,

by whom he had a son, who succeeded him ; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Barelay of Ladyland, by whom he had a son, William, of Knightswood, who married Jean, daughter of Andrew Craufuird of Baidland ; also a daughter Marian, married to John Boyle of Kelburn. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son of the first marriage,

XIV. Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of Cunninghame of Glengarnock, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died in 1592, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. John Crawford of Kilbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died in 1622, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. John Crawford of Kilbirnie, who rebuilt the house of Kilbirnie in 1627. He married Lady Mary Cunninghame, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, one of whom, Anne, married Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill, (No. III. in that genealogy.) He died in 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir John Crawford of Kilbirnie, who was knighted by Charles I. and took a part in the civil wars. He married, first, a daughter of

Lord Burleigh, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Magdalene, daughter of David, Lord Carnegie, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Anne, married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, from which marriage is descended the present family of Blackhall and Ardgowan 2. Margaret, who married Patrick, second son of John, the fifteenth Earl of Crawford and first of Lindsay, on whom Sir John settled the whole of the family estate. Sir John dying in 1661, the representation of the family fell on Cornelius Crawford of Jordanhill, as heir male, (see No. XII. above;) but in the estate of Kilbirnie, &c. he was succeeded by his youngest daughter,

XVIII. Margaret Crawford, and her husband Patrick Lindsay, who now, in consequence of entail, assumed the name of Crawford of Kilbirnie. Of this marriage there were three sons and three daughters. Margaret died in 1680; when Patrick died, is not mentioned; but they were succeeded by their eldest son,

XIX. John Crawford of Kilbirnie, who was returned heir to them both, on 4th Dec. 1690. He came early into the Revolution, and in 1693 was chosen Member of the Scots Parliament for the shire of Ayr, and again in the first Parliament of Queen Anne. In 1705 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount of Mount-

Crawford, which afterwards he got altered to that of Garnock. He married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Bute, by whom he had five sons: 1. Patrick; 2. John; 3. James,* born 15th March 1700; 4. David; 5. Charles; and three daughters. He died 25th Dec. O. S. 1708, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. Patrick, second Viscount Garnock He married Miss Home, daughter of George Home, Esq. of Kelly, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to David first Earl of Glasgow, of whom the present Earl is descended. He died 24th May O. S. 1735, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XXI. George, third Viscount Garnock, who

* The following paragraph appeared in the Edinburgh papers of 26th April 1810:—"We are informed that John Lindsay Crawford, Esq. from Ireland, is in the course of establishing his propinquity as heir of the title of Crawford and Lindsay. He is great-grandson of James, third son of John the first Viscount of Garnock, who was eldest son of Patrick Lindsay, second son of John, fourteenth Earl of Crawford and first of Lindsay. He resides at present in Ayr."—This cause was afterwards brought before the proper Courts, at Edinburgh, about nine years ago; but Mr. Crawford, in the course of exhibiting evidence of his relationship, was convicted of producing some papers that were forged, for which he was sentenced to fourteen years banishment, and was transported to Botany Bay accordingly;—but he returned to Scotland at the end of seven years, his banishment being curtailed to that period in 1800; and, it is said, he is again prosecuting his claim.

succeeded to the honours of Crawford, &c. on the death of John, the eighteenth Earl. He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Bourtreehill, by whom he had three sons and two daughters ;

1. George of whom afterwards ;
2. Robert, } died unmarried ;
3. Bute, }
4. Lady Jean, married, in 1772, to Archibald, Earl of Eglinton, but died in 1778, in her twenty first year, without issue.
5. Lady Mary, of whom afterwards.

His Lordship died in 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXII. George Lindsay Crawford, fourth Viscount Garnock, twentieth Earl of Crawford, and sixth Earl of Lindsay, Lord-Lieutenant of Fife, and a Major-General in the army. His Lordship died unmarried in 1808, and was succeeded in his estates in Fife, Dunbartonshire and Ayrshire, by his only remaining sister,

XXIII. Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford ; of Crawford, Lindsay and Garnock, &c.

Crawfurd of Jordanhill.

(*a Cadet of Kilbirny, and now the Representative.*)

ABRIDGED FROM DOUGLAS.

REFERRING to the account of the Kilbirny family, (p. 127.) it will appear, that Lawrence Crawfurd, the twelfth generation in that family, married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had six sons. The youngest of these was,

I. Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill. The history of his gallant exploits may be seen in *Crawfurd's Peerage* and other works. I confine myself here merely to the genealogy. He married, first, Marion, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had one daughter Marion, who was married to Sir John Fairley of that ilk, and who got a charter of the ten merk land of Fairly in June 1605. He married, secondly, Janet, the heiress of Kerland, by whom he had two sons: 1. Daniel, who succeeded to his mother in Kerland, assumed the name of Ker, and carried on that family; but still, as from charters lately published, he appears to have retained the superiority of Jordanhill. He had a daughter, Susan, married to Colin Campbell of Ellengreig. The second son,

II. Hugh Crawfurd, succeeded his father in

the *domine wile* of Jordanhill. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Law, by whom he had five sons and two daughters: one of these daughters, Mary, was married to David Anderson of Gartnavel;—the other, Elizabeth, to Craig of Newtown of Partick. Four of the sons seem to have left no posterity; the eldest son,

III. Cornelius Crawford, succeeded him in Jordanhill in 1624. He married Mary, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, by Jean, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno (in Kincardineshire,) by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

His second son, Thomas, was progenitor of the present family of Cartsburn. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married James Graham of Killearn. The younger, Jean, married Robert Pollock of that Ilk, and both had issue.

IV. Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill, the eldest son, married Bethia, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Orbistoun, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Jean, the eldest daughter, married Andrew Colquhoun of Garscaden; Mary, the younger, married Ninian Hill of Lambhill. Of the second son, James, notice will be afterwards taken.—The eldest son,

V. Lawrence Crawford, succeeded his grandfather in Jordanhill in 1687; his own father,

Hugh, having been dead before that time. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and a co-heir of John Dow of Arnhall, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, who was married to James Macgilchrist of North-Bar. He married, secondly, his own cousin, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Hamilton of Woodhall, by Jean, daughter of Sir James Muirhead of Lauchop, by whom he had five sons, of whom four died, either young, or left no male issue; and five daughters, of whom no other mention is made. He died in 1723, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. John Crawford of Jordanhill, who died unmarried in 1754, when the succession opened to the issue of

V. James Crawford, second son of Hugh, (No. IV.) He married Isabel, daughter of William Craufurd of Baidland, see p. 222,) by whom he had two sons, one of whom died unmarried. He himself died in 1695, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Hugh Crawford, afterwards of Jordanhill. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Greenshields, rector of Finnough in Ireland, by whom he had a son, and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to Lieut.-Col. George Gordon, of the Abergeldy family, to whom she had issue; 2. Margaret, married to Samuel Forbes of

Knapperny, to whom she had a son, Sir John Forbes, Bart. of Foveran; and a daughter, Mary, married to William Hay, of the family of Rannas, and had issue, a son, James. Hew Crawford succeeded to Jordanhill in 1754, and died in Feb. 1756, when he was succeeded by his only son,

VII. Hew Crawford, afterwards Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, who, on the 8th Dec. 1756, was served heir to his father, and afterwards on the 19th July 1765 was served heir male to Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, Bart. (No. XVII. in that family, see p. 233.) He married Robina, only child of Captain John Pollock of Balgray, (second surviving son of Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk, Bart.) by Anne, daughter of John Lockhart of Lee, [see *Renf.* p. 293.] by whom he had issue, 1. Robert; 2. Hew, a captain in the army, (who married Jane, daughter of William Johnston, Esq. of Headfort; by whom he had issue, Hew, an officer in the army; Robert; Jane Pollock; Marion; Anne.)—3. Mary, married to Colonel Hamilton, of Bardowie; 4. Robina; 5. Lucken, married to Gen. John Gordon Skene of Pitlurg, Dice, &c. issue four sons and five daughters. The eldest son is

VIII. Sir Robert Crawford Pollock of Pollock and Kilbirny.

Arms of Jordanhill—were, for Crawford—

Gules, a fesse ermine.—For *Barclay*—*Azure*, a cheveron, between three cross patees, *Or*.—For *Pollock*, vert, a saltier *Gules* betwixt three bugles, *Or*, supported by two ratches. Crest, a boar, pierced with a dart. Motto, *Audacter et strenue*.—The Supporters of *Jordanhill*, were—an elephant and a greyhound. Crest, *Dumbarton Castle*. Motto, above, *Expugnavi*; below, *Sine labe nota*.

Seats.—*Jordanhill*, about 3 miles west from Glasgow, on the north side of the Clyde, on a considerable eminence, commanding an uncommonly varied and rich view. But this property was alienated by the *Crawfurds* in 1755.—*Pollock* house, situated five miles south-east from Paisley, is an ancient castellated mansion, on a height, also overlooking a vast extent of rich country.

Crawfurd of Cartsburn, (Cadet of Jordanhill.)

I. THOMAS *Crawfurd* of *Cartsburn* (the first of the second family of *Crawfurds*, who enjoyed that estate,) was the second son of *Cornelius Crawfurd* of *Jordanhill*, by *Mary*, daughter of *Sir James Lockhart* of *Lee*, lineally descended

of Captain Thomas Crawford, youngest son of Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirny, by Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun.

He acquired this property by a disposition from Dame Margaret Crawford, his cousin, Lady Kilbirny, with consent of her husband, Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny, in 1669. [See *Renf.* p. 123.]

Whom he married, does not appear; but he had three sons and four daughters:

1. Thomas, his successor;

2. Hugh Crawford, of Woodside, a pleasant small property in the vicinity of Paisley, which continued in his family till 1755, when it was sold to the predecessors of the present proprietor, Mr. Shedden;

3. George Crawford, the celebrated author of *the Peerage*, and the *History of Renfrewshire*, and of *the Stewarts*; and also of a History in M.S. of *the Crawfurds*, in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. He died in 1748. He married Margaret, daughter of James Anderson, postmaster of Scotland, by whom he had four daughters: Jane, Patricia, Bethia, and Marion. Three of these ladies died unmarried. One, who, I think, was the eldest, married John Cunninghame, merchant in Glasgow, whose only surviving daughter married John Dillon, Esq. present sheriff substitute of the lower ward.

of Lanarkshire. Of the daughters, 1. —, was married to Yule of Darleith; 2. —, married to Forbes of Knapperny,—had issue, a daughter, who was married to her cousin Thomas Crawford, Advocate; 3. Marion, was married to William Walkinshaw of Scotstoun, to whom she had a son, John, who succeeded him in Scotstoun, but lost it in consequence of a long lawsuit with a Matthew Crawford, whose son William, being involved in debt, sold it in 1749 to the ancestors of the present Mr. Oswald of Auchincruive, [see *Semple*, p. 23. *Renf.* p.347;] 4. —, was married to Commissary Bryson.

Thomas Crawford, first of Cartsburn, died in 1695. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Thomas Crawford of Cartsburn, who married, first, Rebecca Barns, daughter of Provost Barns of Glasgow, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Marion, who was married to Patrick Hunter of Hunterston, and had issue, from whom is descended the present Laird of Hunterston; 2. Margaret, who was married to Thomas Fleming, Esq. a man of distinguished literary talents, who was first travelling tutor to the Marquis of Tullibardine, and afterwards to Sir John Shaw of Greenock. To this gentleman she had a son,

Charles Fleming, a medical practitioner, first in the Royal Navy, and afterwards in Irvine.

He married Mary, daughter of William Montgomery of Montgomeryfield, by whom he had three sons : 1. Thomas ; 2. William ; and 3. Charles, who was in the medical department in the Hon. East India Company's service, and died in Dec. 1822 in Edinburgh : he married Millicent, youngest daughter of General Goudie, who survives him—no issue.—He had also two daughters : 1. Rebecca, married to Patrick Hunter, merchant in London, and has a numerous issue ; 2. Mary, who is married to Thomas Walker, surgeon in Irvine, and has issue.

He married, secondly, Bethia, daughter of Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Archibald, and a daughter Christian. His eldest son,

Thomas, was an Advocate in Edinburgh. He married his cousin, Miss Forbes of Knapperny, but had no issue ; and, to the regret of all his friends, he died in early life. He was an able scholar and an accomplished gentleman. The second son,

III. Archibald, succeeded his father in Cartsburn in 1743. He married Margaret, daughter of John Cunninghame of Caddel, by whom he had a son,

IV. Thomas, who succeeded his father as Laird of Cartsburn. He died in 1791, when he was succeeded by his aunt,

III. Christian, who married Mr Robert Arthur; she died in 1796, being then a widow. She had a son,

Thomas, who predeceased her; and a daughter

IV. Christian Arthur Crawford, who succeeded her in Cartsburn. She married Thomas Macknight of Ratho (son of the late Rev. William Macknight, who died in 1750, minister of Irvine,) to whom she had issue, a son, William; and two daughters: 1. Christian, married to the Rev. Thomas Macknight of Dalbeath, D.D. one of the ministers of Edinburgh; 2. Elizabeth.—Her son,

V. William Macknight Crawford, now of Cartsburn, married Jean, daughter of the late James Crawford of Broadfield, and has issue.

Arms.—*Gules*, a fesse, ermine, betwixt a crescent in chief, and two swords saltier wise, hilted and pomelled *Or*, in base. Crest, a sword erected in pale, having a pair of balances on the point, proper. Motto, *Quod tibi hoc alteri*.

The mansion of Cartsburn, though rather in an oldish stile, is a remarkably pleasant dwelling, on a brae-face, over looking the town of Greenock, to which it closely adjoins.

NOTE.—Previous to this family, there was another family of Crawfords, that had Cartsburn, descended directly from the house of Kilbirny; and which continued in it from the reign of

Queen Mary, (inter 1547 et 1568,) till 1657: namely, 1. John Crawford, son of Hugh, (No. XIII. see p. 231;) 2. David, son of John; 3. Magister Peter, son of David; 4. David, grandson of David; 5. Malcolm; 6. John, son of Malcolm; which last sold Cartsburn, to Sir John Crawford of Kilbirny in 1657, as appears from *Renf.* p. 123, and from retours lately published. But of the particular family history of any of them, I find no notice.



Seal of Thorlongus, [see p. 163.] inserted here, rather than in the genealogical tree, having more room.

Origin of the Cunninghames.

THIS great and widely-spreading family was originally settled in this division of Ayrshire, where they had many and great possessions, and where still many of its descendants are settled. An account of them now falls to be discussed;—and first, then, of the main stock, from whom all of the name are descended—abridged chiefly from *Wood's Peerage*, in order to shew its connexions and the propinquity of its cadets.



The Glencairn Family.

WITH barely noticing that there is a legendary story about this great family, that it was derived from one Malcolm, who assisted Malcolm, son of Duncan, to escape from Macbeth; and that being hotly pursued, they took refuge in a barn, where this faithful attendant concealed the prince, by forking hay or straw over him;—and hence the arms of the name, a shake-fork, with the motto *Over fork over*;—I proceed on surer grounds, from *Camden*, to trace its origin and descent thus :

I. Warnebald settled in Cunninghame, as a vassal under Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, about the middle of the twelfth century; from which he obtained the manor and villam de Cunninghame in the vicinity of Kilmawrs, from whence this family assumed their surname, and which, in time, became the name of the whole northern district of Ayrshire.—*Cunninghame*, has been supposed to be a Danish appellation, signifying the *King's House*; but there is not a shadow of evidence that in these remote times there ever was a king that had a house or a *hame* in it. It is full as likely to be of Gaelic etymology, in which *Cuineag* means a *butter churn*; and *Cuineag'am*, the *churn district*: for this country has, in all times, been distinguished for its dairy produce. [See *Cun.* p. 16.]—The name of Warnebald is evidently Gothic, and indicates a Danish descent.—He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Robert de Cunninghame de Kilmawrs. He married Rescinda, daughter and heir of Sir Humphry de Barclay of Glenfarquhar in the county of Kincardine, as appears from a donation by them to the abbey of Aberbrothick, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (inter 1153 et 1165.) He was succeeded by his son,

III. Robert de Cunninghame de Kilmawrs, who has a transaction connected with Richard

de Morville, who died in 1189. He had three sons: 1. Robert; 2. William; 3. Sir James. Of the last two there is no descent now known; In a M.S. History of the Cunninghames (with which I have been favoured by Mrs Ballentyne) it is stated, that he was succeeded by his son Stephen, who married Maud, daughter of Richard de Morville; and that he was one of the fifteen hostages for William the Lyon;—that Stephen was succeeded by Richard—Richard by Fergus—and Fergus by Hervie. It is perhaps not very easy, at this distance of time, to trace correctly the succession of families in these remote ages;—but I shall adhere to *Wood*, in this account, who is supported by *Crawford*, *Douglas*, and other authorities.—The eldest son, Robert, appears to have succeeded him; for

IV. Robert de Cunninghame of Kilmawrs is stiled, son and heir of Robert Cunninghame, Lord of Kilmawrs, in a donation to the Abbey of Paisley, about the year 1240; which corresponds, in time, as a successor to the preceding. His son was,

V. Hervey de Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, renowned in tradition for his gallant conduct at the battle of Largs in 1263. He had a charter in 1264, and died before 1268. He married— Riddel, heiress of Glengarnock, by whom he had two sons: 1. Galfridus; the second son,

was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Glengarnock, whose posterity (in Caddel) has come down to the present times. His eldest son,

VI. Sir William Cunninghame, succeeded him in Kilmawrs. He appears in records dated 1269 and 1275. His son,

VII. Edward Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, appears in a record in 1290. His second son, Richard, was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Polmaise—a family not now known by that name. His eldest son,

VIII. Gilbert Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, was one of Robert Bruce's nominees in the competition with Balliol. His second son, Sir James, was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Hassendean and Barns. His third son Donald was, according to *Douglas*, ancestor of the the Cunninghames of Skulloch; Auchtermarcar, Quarrelton, Bellhearim, Newton, &c. In the *Ballentyne M.S.* this Gilbert, who is there called Gilmore, is stated to be the ancestor of Belton, Barns and Aiket. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmawrs. He swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, but nevertheless joined Bruce, and was rewarded by him with some valuable lands in the parish of Kilmawrs—part of the spoils of the Balliol party. His second son, Andrew, was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Ballindalloch, Drumquassel,

Balbougie, Banton, &c. He died about the year 1330, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmawrs. He appears in several records, as in 1350, 1354 and 1364. He married Eleanor Bruce, countess of Carrick; and in her right was created Earl of Carrick; by this lady he had no issue; by a former marriage he had three sons. His third son, Thomas, was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Caprington, (from whom Dick of Prestonfield,) Enterkine, and the first Cunninghames of Bedland. The eldest son predeceased him, without issue. He was succeeded by the second son,

XI. Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, who acquired a great addition to the family estate, by marriage with Margaret, the eldest co-heir of Sir Robert Danielstoun;—his part of that vast property being the lands or baronies of Danielstoun and Finlaystoun, in Renfrewshire; Kilmaronock, in Dunbartonshire; Redhall and Colintoun, in Mid Lothian; together with Glencairn, in Dumfriesshire, afterwards the chief title of the family. He died in 1418. His second son, William, was ancestor of Cunninghamehead: his third son, Henry, appears in 1417 in a transaction at Irvine, (see p. 14.) and he afterwards remarkably distinguished himself at the battle of Bauge, in France, in 1421. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmawrs. He married in 1425, Anne, the only daughter of Sir John de Montgomery of Ardrossan, by whom he had two sons. The second son, Archibald, was the first of the Cunninghames of Waterstoun a family now extinct. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Alexander, who about the year 1450 was created Lord Kilmawrs, and in 1488 Earl of Glencairn. He was killed the same year, on the 11th of June, at the battle of Sauchie-burn, fighting on the side of James III. who also was slain the same day. He married Margaret, daughter of Adam Hepburn, Lord Hales, by whom he had four sons. The third son, William, was the first of Craigends, of whom are descended the Cunninghames of Robertland, Cairncuran, and Ashenyards, and the latter Cunninghames of Auchendarvie and of Bedland: Edward, the fourth son, seems to have been the first of Auchendarvie, and his posterity enjoyed it for three or four generations, when it fell, through marriage, to a branch of the Craigends family, and latterly to the Baidland Cunninghames in the same manner, see *Auchendarvie*.

XIV. Robert, the eldest son, succeeded his father, as Earl of Glencairn, (though for some time under forfeiture.) He married Christian,

daughter of John, first Lord Lindsay of Byres, before 1476. Their son,

XV. Cuthbert, third Earl of Glencairn, married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, by whom he had a son,

XVI William, fourth Earl of Glencairn. By his first Lady he had no issue; by the second, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Campbell of West Loudoun, (*Stevenstoun*, according to the *Ballentyne* M.S.) he had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir John Cunningham of Caprington; and five sons. The second son, Andrew, was ancestor of the Cunninghames, Baronets, of Corsehill; the third, Hugh, ancestor of Carlung; the fourth, Robert, of Mountgreenan; the fifth, William, Bishop of Argyle, ancestor of the present Marquis of Conynghame in Ireland. He died in 1547.—The eldest son was,

XVII. Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn, or *the Good Earl*. He died in 1574. He married, first, Lady Johanna Hamilton, daughter of James, first Earl of Arran, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; the second son, Andrew, was prior of Lesmahago; the daughter, Lady Margaret, was married to John Wallace of Craigie. He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir John Cunningham of Caprington, by whom he had a son, Alexander, commenda-

tor of Kilwinning, who married Jean Blair, and was ancestor of the Cunninghames of Mountgreenan; and a daughter, Lady Janet, married, first to Archibald, fifth Earl of Argyle, and afterwards to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. He was succeeded by the eldest son of the first marriage,

XVIII. William, sixth Earl of Glencairn. He died before the year 1581. He married Janet Gordon, (daughter of Gordon of Lochinvar, [*Ballentyne M.S.*) by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The second son, John of Ross, ancestor of Aikinbar? the daughters; 1. Lady Jean, married, first, to Haldane of Gleneagles; secondly to Kilpatrick of Closeburn; and thirdly to Ferguson of Craigdarroch; second Lady Margaret, married to Sir Hector Maclean of Dowart; 3. Lady Elizabeth, married, first, to James Craufurd, younger of Auchnanes, (see p. 172.) and afterwards to Cunningham of Craigends; 4. Lady Susanna, married to Napier of Kilmahew, He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. James, seventh Earl of Glencairn. He married, first Margaret, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, by whom he had his successor, and six daughters: 1. Lady Jean, (contracted to the Earl of Cassillis, but he marrying another, Lady Jean, died the same

day, *Ballentyne M.S.*) 2. Lady Catherine married to Sir James Cunninghame of Glengarnock; 3. Lady Margaret, married first to Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, secondly to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood; 4. Lady Anne, married to James second Marquis of Hamilton, and was understood to have an uncommon sway over the minds of her two sons, the Dukes of Hamilton, in the reign of Charles I. attended with important political consequences; 5. Lady Mary, married to John Craufurd of Kilbirny; 6. Lady Susanna, married to Sir Alexander Lauder of Hatton. This Earl married, secondly, a sister of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle—without issue. When he died is not mentioned; he was living in June 1614. He was succeeded by his son,

XX. William, eighth Earl of Glencairn. He died in 1631. He married Lady Janet Ker, daughter of Mark, first Earl of Lothian, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. The second son, Colonel Robert, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, by whom he had a daughter. Of the daughters, 1. Lady Elizabeth was married to Sir Ludovick Stewart of Minto; 2. Lady Jean, to Blair of Blair; 3. Lady Margaret, first, to Beaton of Creich; and, secondly, to Chisolm of Cromlix; 4. Lady Marion, first, to James, first Earl of

Findlater ; and secondly, to Alexander, master of Saltoun. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XXI. William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, a nobleman of a very energetick character. He married, first, Lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James, first Earl of Findlater, by whom he had four sons, two of whom, as Lords of Kilmawrs, predeceased himself, and two more were, in succession, Earls of Glencairn. He had also three daughters that were married: 1. Lady Jean, to the Earl of Kilmarnock; Lady Margaret, to Lord Bargeny; and Lady Elizabeth, to William Hamilton of Orbistoun. He married, secondly, Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had no issue. He died Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1664, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XXII. Alexander, tenth Earl of Glencairn. He married Nicholas, eldest sister and co-heiress of Sir William Stewart of Kirkhill, by whom he had an only daughter, Lady Margaret, who was married to John, fifth Earl of Lauderdale, whose son James, Lord Maitland, had an only child, Jean, who was married to Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran in Ayrshire, and was mother of the late Sir Adam Fergusson, who was a claimant for the honours of Glencairn. Dying without male issue, in 1670, he was succeeded by his brother,

XXII. John, eleventh Earl of Glencairn. He married Lady Jean Erskine, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Mar, by whom he had an only son,

XXIII. William, twelfth Earl of Glencairn, who succeeded his father in 1703. He married Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Alexander third Earl of Galloway, by whom he had eight sons, all of whom but the second died either in infancy or unmarried, and two daughters that were married. 1. Lady Margaret, who was married to Nichol Graham of Gartmore, from whom is descended William Cunningham Graham of Gartmore, and Finlaystoun who now inherits the family estate; 2. Lady Henrietta, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, also two daughters who died unmarried. His Lordship died in 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XXIV. William, thirteenth Earl of Glencairn. He married the eldest daughter and heiress of Hugh Macguire of Drumdow, in Ayrshire, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son William, Lord Kilmawrs, predeceased him unmarried in 1768; the second and third were in succession Earls of Glencairn; the fourth son died young. The eldest daughter, Lady Henrietta, married Sir Alexander Don

of Newton, and had issue; Lady Elizabeth died unmarried. His Lordship died in 1775, when he was succeeded by his second son,

XXV. James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, who, dying unmarried in 1791, was succeeded by his only remaining brother,

XXV. John, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn, who dying in 1796 unmarried, the male line of this main stem became extinct, and the honours are at present dormant.

Arms—*Argent*; a shake fork, *Sable*. Crest, an Unicorn's head coupéd. Supporters, two Conics proper. Motto—*Over fork over*.

Residence.—The chief places, were Kilmawrs House, near to that town; Kerrilaw, near to Stevenstoun, both in Cunninghame, and Finlaystoun on the Frith of Clyde, in Renfrewshire, opposite to Dunbarton. It does not appear that they ever resided at Glencairn in Nithsdale, from whence they took their title.

Cunninghame of Aiket.

THIS is said to have been a very ancient branch of the Cunninghames; though traces of it, till times, comparatively modern, are not now to be found. In the preceding genealogy of the

Glencairn family, Gilbert. No. VIII. of date 1292, is stated to have been the progenitor of Belton, Barns, and *Aiket*. *Nisbet*, however, Vol. II. p. 45. App. makes *Aiket* to be descended of Belton. It is but seldom that we can discover precisely the commencement of an ancient family.—The following are the only notices of the Cunninghames of *Aiket*, that have fallen in my way.

1. Robert Cunninghame of *Aiket*, is witness to a charter of Hunter of Hunterston in 1535, which I have seen.

2. James Cunninghame of *Aiket* had a daughter, Helen, who was married to Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, who died in 1537. [*Douglas*.]—It seems probable, however, that this James was prior, in the line of succession, to Robert first mentioned.

3. Alexander Cunninghame of *Aiket*, in 1586, was concerned in the murder of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun. [See below.*] He married Dorothea Ross, but of what family does not appear, and had four daughters who were married respectively to Sir Niel Montgomery of Lainshaw, David Cunninghame of Robertland, John Cunninghame of Corsehill, and the Laird of Barr. *Penes Lainshaw*.

4. James Cunninghame, in 1601, is retoured heir to his father Alexander of *Aiket*.

5. William Cunninghame, in 1644, is retoured heir to his grandfather, William, of Aiket.

6. James, appears to have succeeded him in Aiket, for

7. Capt. James Cunninghame in 1695 is retoured heir to his father James, in Aiket and other adjacent lands to the extent of £12. 8. 4.


A. E. He is probably the same with

Major James Cunninghame of Aiket, who appears as a commissioner of supply for the same county in 1704, and it is likely, was the same gentleman who made such a distinguished opposition to the union, as mentioned in the histories of that period in 1707. From this time downwards I can find no more mention of the Aiket Cunninghames, but merely that two aged ladies, who some years ago were living in Ayr, were said to have been the last of this family.

* The concern of this Laird of Aiket, in the murder of Lord Eglintoun, appears very distinctly in the records of Parliament, lately published, Vol. III. p. 479, of date 29th July 1587.—“*Act in favour of Robert, Maister of Eglintoun.* Forsamekle as David Cunninghame of Robertland, Alexander Cunninghame of Aiket; John Cunninghame in Corsehill, and the remanent thair complices, committers under traist of the maist vyle, cruel and de-

“testable murther of umwhill Hew Erle of
 “Eglintoun—were denouncit our Soverane
 “Lords rebellis and put to his Hienes horn,”
 &c. A commission by the “Secret Counsall”
 on the 12th August 1586, and ratified by this
 act, was given to Robert Master of Eglinton,
 to expel these denounced rebels from the *Places*
 of Robertland and Aikett, to put in six men in
 the former and four in the latter house, at the
 rate of £.6 per man per month, to be recovered
 from the readiest sums that could be raised on
 these respective estates. Thus it continued till
 another decret of the Secret Counsall on the
 25th March 1591, and ratified by Parliament
 5th June 1592—whereby the Laird of Robert-
 land was received into the number of his Majes-
 ty’s subjects and restored to his *Place* and lands,
 but ordering him to give a full discharge to the
 Master of Eglinton for his intromissions. The
 same favour was at the same time extended to
 the wife of Alexander Cunninghame, stiled
 Dorothea Ross Lady Aikett, who complained
 bitterly of “the destruction of the policie of
 “the *place* of Aikett, housis, yairdis, orcheardis
 “and other growand tries, sua that the samyn
 “has bene rwinous and laid waist, but (without)
 “door, windo, lok, ruif, or but ony repair, and
 “the dewties prescrivit, rigourouslie exactit to
 “the grit wrack of the puir tenantis quha ar

“not addetit in sa mekle mail as is extortionat
“be thame.” Her Ladyship however had to
grant a discharge also to the Master of Eglington
for his intromissions, and to become bound
under a penalty of 5000 marks, to reset neither
her husband nor any other person concerned in
the above murder while they lay under a process
for it. He was soon afterwards slain at his
own door by the Montgomeries, who certainly
did not allow this murder to pass unpunished,
but took signal vengeance on the Cunninghames
for their concern in it. From this time, the feud
that had continued so long betwixt these two
great families appears to have been exhausted
by exertion or suffered to expire through mutual
forbearance, and the two chief Houses of Eglington
and Glencairn returned again, not merely
into habits of good neighbourhood, but even
into those of friendship and of family alliance;
and at the present day, the chieftainship of the
one family by direct male descent, and of the
other by the nearest descent maternally, is invested
in the same person under the united
names of Montgomery-Cunninghame.



Cunninghame of Ashinyards, (Now Bowman of Ashgrove.)

GABRIEL Cunninghame of Craighends, (the third in descent from Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn,) married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, (by Lady Christian Graham, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Menteith,) by whom he had two sons; 1. William, who succeeded him in Craighends; 2.

I. James Cunninghame, *Camerarius de Kilwinning*, and first of Eisenyards; as then called, which estate he acquired from the preceding proprietor John Russel, in 1567. "He married Margaret Fleming, daughter of Alexander Fleming of Barrochan, by whom he had two sons: 1. Alexander; 2. William, who became a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and married Rebecca Muirhead, daughter of the Laird of Lenhouse, by whom he had: 1. Richard, afterwards of Glengarnock; 2. William; 3. a daughter Janet, who was married to Alexander, seventh Laird of Craighends," (*Balentyne M.S.*) to whom, among other children, she had a daughter, Rebecca, married to John Hamilton of Grange. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. Alexander, to whom in his lifetime he executed an instrument of resignation, and in

favour also of Marriotta Fleming, spouse of the said Alexander, dated in 1594. The next in succession mentioned, is,

James Cunninghame of Eissenyards, brother and heir of the late Alexander. He must have died before the 28th July 1627, for on that day

III. James Cunninghame of Eissenyards is retoured heir to his father, James of Eissenyards; and in 1637, the same James has a Charter to him, and his spouse, Jean Campbell, of the lands of Eissenyards and others. The next that appears in the family papers is

IV. William Cunninghame of Ashinyards and Whitehirst, who in 1664 received a discharge from Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, of some encumbrances affecting both these properties. On the 25th Jan. 1671 he was retoured heir to his father, James Cunninghame of Ashinyards and other lands. In 1673 he was appointed tutor to Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead. In 1712 he disposed his whole lands to his son-in-law, Andrew Martin of Clochrige; the date of the disposition being the 5th of May in that year. This gentleman was one among the many Cunninghame Lairds who were obnoxious to Government in the *bad times* and had also his share of sufferings, having, in 1684, been fined and imprisoned for nine months, for nonconformity to prelacy. He married Mar-

garet Wilkie, (of what family is not mentioned,) by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

1. Adam Cunninghame, who in 1709 is designed younger of Ashinyards, in the archery records of Kilwinning. It should seem that he died soon after this, and before his father.

2. James, died young. The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, born in 1677, of whom afterwards ;

2. Anna, born in 1678.

3. Jean, who was married in 1706 to the above Andrew Martin of Lochridge in the parish of Beith, preacher of the Gospel, who afterwards by purchase, or probably in part by dower with his wife, became sole proprietor of that estate, and various other possessions, as Whitehirst, Nether Mains and others attached to it, consisting of several houses and yards and crofts in Kilwinning, Corsehill, Beith and elsewhere.

Andrew Martin of Ashinyards, died before the 20th February 1739, as on that day his son, born June 1712,

Arthur Martin of Ashinyards, was retoured heir to his father in these lands. He married Isabel Aitchison, and left a son and two daughters. The son went to the West Indies ; was married there, and had two children, who died young, and he died there himself at an early

period of life. The daughters were—1. Margaret, who married a Mr. Glasgow, in 1728.

2. Magdalene, who married a Mr. Somerville.

They became co-heiresses of Ashinyards, but both their families being in straitened circumstances, their trustees by a judicial sale in 1766, disposed the lands to a near relative of the family, John Bowman, Esq. Lord Provost of Glasgow, who was descended, maternally, from the family of Cunninghame of Ashinyards, thus :

V. Elizabeth Cunninghame, eldest daughter of the last Mr. Cunninghame of Ashinyards, married in 1695 John Bowman, Esq. an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and who was afterwards chief Magistrate of that city in the year 1715. Their son,

VI. John Bowman, who was also at one time Lord Provost of Glasgow, married in 1734 Miss Houghton of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and two daughters :

1. John, the eldest son, went to North America about the commencement of the contest betwixt Great Britain and her colonies, where he married a lady of fortune, and died there, leaving a family in affluent circumstances.

2. Houghton, the second son, married Miss Vere, a lady from Dominica.

1. Anne, the eldest daughter, of whom afterwards.

2. Elizabeth, the second daughter, married in 1776, first, John Weir Vere, of the island of Dominica, uncle of Miss Vere above mentioned; and secondly, Robert Tennent, Esq. of Glasgow; but has no family alive.

John Bowman, Esq. of Ashinyards, (altered, in his time, to Ashgrove,) bought also the lands of Mountgreenan in this parish, in 1778, from — Stevenson, and sold them again in 1794 to Robert Glasgow, Esq. the present proprietor. He died in 1796, when by a special destination he was succeeded in Ashgrove and other property in the parish, by his eldest daughter,

VII. Anne Bowman, who married Miller Hill Hunt, a Captain in the 6th Regiment of Foot, who served under the Duke of Cumberland against the Rebels in the year 1746, at the battle of Culloden, where he received a wound. He died in 1783. His grandfather, Lieut.-Colonel Hunt, was an officer of distinguished abilities and great zeal for the service, which he manifested, particularly at one time in Spain, under the renowned Earl of Peterborough, where, from his own private fortune, he joined the other officers of the Regiment in advancing pay to the troops, when neglected by the Ministry at home. He died Lieut.-Colonel of Dormer's

Regiment. His own father, Captain Abraham Hunt, was bred also in the army, and saw likewise a great deal of service, in Spain under Lord Peterborough and General Wade, having been in the severe actions of Almanza, Brihuego, and Saragossa; as also at the siege of Barcelona, and the taking of Minorca. After serving long as a subaltern, and having seen not fewer than sixteen junior officers promoted over his head, he presented a memorial to the Duke of Devonshire, at that time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which had the desired effect; as His Grace introduced him personally to the King, (George II.) who at once appointed him to a company, and when the Regiment was ordered to embark with the expedition to Carthagena, under Lord Cathcart, His Majesty caused it to be signified to him, that on account of his long services and worn out constitution, he would excuse him from going to so bad a climate, and provide for him at home. But Captain Hunt declined to accept of this indulgence, as being inconsistent with his ideas of honour and duty, to have received pay so long and then to flinch in the hour of danger; so he embarked accordingly, and died in that disastrous expedition, from the unhealthiness of the climate, at Carthagena, in 1741.

Anne Bowman, who married as above Capt,

Miller Hill Hunt, had three daughters to him :

1. Maria, who died young.

2. Margaret Anne.

3. Eliza Ballantyne, married the Hon. Roger Rollo, brother to Lord Rollo, and has issue, four sons and two daughters.

And she herself died in 1811, when she was succeeded by her eldest remaining daughter,

VIII. Margaret Anne Hunt; who in consequence of her mother's destination, takes now her grandfather's name of Bowman, as also his *arms*, and is now proprietrix of Ashgrove, &c. formerly Ashinyards, when possessed by her maternal ancestors, the Cunninghames.

The *Arms* are *Or*, a cheveron betwixt two bows braced in chief, for Bowman; and a shakefork in base, *Sable*, for Cunninghame. Crest, a quiver of arrows in pale, proper.—Motto, *Sublimia Cures*.

Authorities—Family Writs, Session records, and others already stated.

Ashgrove is situated about a mile and a half westward from Kilwinning. The house, though at first intended for a suite of offices only, has been by some judicious alterations, converted into a commodious mansion, not devoid of elegance.

[NOTE.—There appears to have been two distinct branches of this family, proprietors,

during the same time, of different parts of the property; namely, Cunninghame of Ashinyards, as above, and Cunynghame of *Quhytehirst*. The existence of the Whitehirst family appears, from two different retours, one in 1614, of Robert Cunninghame as heir to his mother, Mariotta Fleming, (which lady appears also in the Ashinyards papers about the same period,) and another in 1636, of Robert Cunynghame as heir to his father, Robert of *Quhytehirst*. In 1664, Whitehirst appears to be conjoined with Ashinyards, and part of the lands of Whitehirst is still comprehended in the estate of Ashgrove.]

Cunninghame of Auchendarvie.

THAT this family has been existing under that title for more than 300 years, is well instructed; though neither its direct origin nor line of succession, in the more early part of its history, are distinctly ascertained. *Nisbet*, in his account of the family of Glencairn, states Auchendarvie as a direct cadet; but *Crawford*, in his account of the family of Cunningham of Craighends, states Auchendarvie to be derived from Craighends. The statements of these different authors, though not in direct unison, are nevertheless not

inconsistent with each other. For it appears clearly, in the after part of the history of this family, that the succession in the male line has at different times failed, and been supplied by intermarriages with other branches of the name of Cunningham; so that though the original stock from Glencairn direct, might have failed of heirs male, yet being supplied from that of Craighends, the family may still, with propriety, be said to have originated directly from Glencairn, though latterly continued through that of Craighends.

Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn, who married a daughter of Adam, Lord Hales, about the year 1450, and who himself was killed at the battle of Sauchie-burn, in 1488, had four sons: 1. Robert, his successor; who was married on or before the year 1476; 2. William the first of Craighends; 3. Alexander; 4. Edward. From this last it seems probable, that Auchenharvie, is descended, thus—

I. Edward Cuninghame, who, from circumstances to be afterwards stated, seems to have been the first of Auchenharvie.

II. Robert Cuninghame, whom I should conjecture to have been the son of the preceding, was Laird of Auchenharvie before the year 1528. This part of the history I should conceive to stand on good grounds, as it is distinctly

stated in a M.S. history of the family of Eglintoun in the possession of Lady Mary Montgomery Burgess; which has been politely communicated to me by Mr. Burgess. This Robert, I should conceive to have been the same who is mentioned by *Crawford*, in the *History of Renf.* p. 114. in the following passage;—"William Park of that Ilk, in the days of James IV. (inter 1488 et 1518) left his estate to his three daughters;—Christian, the eldest, got the lands of Park, and married Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, by whom she had a daughter, Janet Cunninghame, heiress of Park, who married George Houstoun, afterwards Houstoun of Park." He had a son,

III. Edward, but whether by this lady or by any other marriage before, or afterwards, does not appear; but for the existence of this Edward son of Robert, I shall here quote at large from the M.S. as above:—

"About this time Edward Cunninghame, son and heir-apparent to Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, had been slain by some of the dependants of the Earl of Eglinton; and as the barbarous custom then was, for I can call it no other, the deed of the meanest dependant on a great man, was looked on as his own act and deed, and he defended it accordingly. The death of this gentleman made a great noise, and

had been revenged very barbarously. But this was by the meanest sort of the Cunninghames, which made the thing the less taken notice of. However, they came to a kind of agreement by the mediation of the Governor the Duke of Albany, in the year 1523. But this pacification did not last long, but in a few years the feud burst out with greater violence than ever ; for, Archibald Cunninghame of Waterstoun having been slain by some of the dependants of the Earl of Eglintoun—William, Master of Glencairn raised all his friends and allies in the shire of Renfrew, and made a furious inroad into Cunninghame, destroying in their progress, not only houses and lands belonging to the Montgomeries, but the very corn fields,—and finally burnt Eglinton Castle itself, with all the ancient records of the family. The Eglinton family at this time had secured themselves in Ardrossan Castle, a place of greater strength and better adapted for defence.”

Here it is distinctly ascertained, that there was a Robert Cunningham of Auchenharvie who had a son, Edward ; and the circumstances of the eldest son of Robert being called Edward, gives room for a probable conjecture that his own father’s name was Edward also ; all corresponding to the times in which this family is deduced from that of Glencairn. This is in-

deed only conjecture, and as such only it is required to be received.

The next in succession were four co-heiresses;

IV. "Margaret, Janet, Elizabeth, and Helen, heirs portioners of Edward Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, their father," whose retour is dated 27th July, 1545. The next in order, who appears is,

Adam Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, but under what right of succession is not apparent, but probably by marriage of one of these co-heiresses, and through family arrangement. He may have been a descendant of the Craighend family, from whom the Auchenharvie family, according to *Craighend*, is descended. But this also is conjecture, though it is the more probable, as he is the only Laird of Auchenharvie whose descent is not otherwise accounted for. The next in succession appears to have been,

V. Robert Cunninghame of Aikenharvie, (as it is called in *Keith's History*, from which I collect it,) who was one of the Ayrshire barons who subscribed the famed *Band*, on the 4th Sep. 1562, in support of the reformed religion, which about that period had acquired a kind of legal establishment in Scotland. The next was,

VI. Robert Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, who, on the 27th March 1606, is returned heir

to his grandfather, Adam Cunninghame of Auchendarvie—from which retour only, the existence of this Adam is ascertained. In 1625 Adam Cunninghame, younger of Auchendarvie, appears on an inquest, serving Robert Fergushill, of that Ilk, heir to his father.—He was probably the son of No. VI. and had predeceased him, as the next in succession appears to have been,

VII. Sir David Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, who, in 1633, was created a Baronet. He was probably son-in-law, or, it might be, nephew, to the preceding, being son of Patrick Cunninghame of Kirkland of Kilmaurs, as appears from the progress of writs of the lands adjoining of Balgray, which he acquired from Sir Wm. Mure of Rowallan on the 6th of Nov. 1630. He was succeeded by Robert Cunninghame, second son of John Cunninghame of Baidland, but how connected does not appear—probably from his mother having been the sister or the daughter of Sir David. This

- VIII. Robert Cunninghame, who succeeded Sir David in Auchendarvie, was brought up to the study of medicine, and became eminent in the profession, and was appointed Physician to Charles II. for Scotland. Being much employed at Court, and having great practice otherwise, he acquired very considerable property, and in

1656 purchased the barony of Stevenston, which at that time comprehended the whole parish. He purchased sundry other lands besides, both in the parish of Kilbride and in the parish of Stewarton. From Scotland he attended His Majesty to England, and was present at the battle of Worcester, (3d Sept. 1651,) where William, second Duke of Hamilton, was so severely wounded in the leg, as to die in eleven days after, notwithstanding of all Dr Cunninghame's care. The Doctor, with many other Gentlemen, was soon after sent to the Tower; but from some passes which I have seen, from the Commonwealth Generals Lambert and Deane, it appears that he was not long kept in durance, but soon came back to Scotland. On the restoration in 1660, he was reinstated in the situation of His Majesty's Physician, (in which office he remained during life;) and continuing in the favour of his Sovereign, he was raised to the hereditary dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in the year 1673, *to him and his heirs whatsoever*. When in England he married Miss Elizabeth Dundas, by whom he had a son. This Lady he brought to Scotland, but she died not long after. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Henderson, of the family of Fordel in Fife, by whom he had issue. He died before the year 1674, and was succeeded by his only son, of the first marriage,

IX. Sir Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, who enjoyed the honours and estate for only a short period. He was succeeded by his only sister,

IX. Anna Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, whose sasine of the lands is dated in 1677. All this is instructed by the "Inquisitiones de Tutela," lately published. This lady was daughter, by the second marriage, of the first Sir Robert, [see the preceding page.] Anna of Auchendarvie lived but a short time also, when the estate, by a special deed of entail, at her death, fell to the nephew of her father, Sir Robert the Physician. His retour commences in these terms—(dated 10th Jan. 1678)—

IX. *Robertus Cunynghame, pharmacopola, burgensis de Edinburgh; heræs tællæ, Annæ Cunynghame, filiæ legitimæ quondam Domini Roberti Cunynghame de Auchendarvie, Militis Baronetti, Doctoris Medicinæ, Consobrinx.* He married Miss Anne Purves, of the family of Purves Hall, in 1669, by whom he had the numerous issue of seventeen children, of whom six only came to mature years, and of these none appear to have had issue but his successor.

This Sir Robert, (for he assumed the title as I have seen in a disposition to lands dated in 1681 among the writs of Lainshaw,) being endow-

ed with a very active mind, began, soon after his accession to the estate, to make improvements on the various subjects of which his property consisted. This was more especially the case with the coal on the lands of Stevenston—the working of which he brought to a degree of perfection never before known ; as also the harbour of Saltcoats. He likewise made great improvements on the Saltworks there; all at no little expence.

In consequence of these expenses, (conjoined however with some old incumbrances left on the estate by the first Sir Robert,) he was obliged at last to alienate a great part of his landed property, and this not merely the more distant possessions, but the greater part of this parish, where he had fixed his residence. He died on the 10th of July 1715, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

X. James Cuninghame of Auchendarvie, who, about four years before, was married to Marion Fullarton, daughter of Fullarton of that Ilk, by whom he had a son and three daughters, of whom afterwards. In the sale of the lands now composing the extensive properties of Grange and Ardeer, in this parish, about 1708, the whole of the coal, in both, was reserved for a period of fifty-seven years thereafter—but the works (at this time at a very low ebb) were now conducted with a more cautious spirit,

and moderate success. One thing, however, is worthy of remark, that about this time the steam engine was invented; and, in 1719, the second one in Scotland was erected here, with a cylinder, brought from London, of eighteen inches diameter; not much larger than the present pumps.—He died in Dec. 1728, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Robert Cuninghame of Auchendarvie, who died in Dec. 1733, in consequence of a brain fever, in the sixteenth year of his age. He was succeeded by his three sisters—Anna, Elizabeth, and Barbara Cuninghame, of Auchendarvie, heirs portioners. Elizabeth died unmarried; Barbara married Mr. William Cuninghame in Kilwinning; and

XI. Anna, the eldest, carried on the line of the family. In July 1737, she married John Reid, second son of the Rev. Wm. Reid, minister of Stevenston, (by Sarah Bogle, who were married Oct. 23d 1702.) (The eldest son, Thomas, was father of the present Robert Reid of Adamton.) The children of this marriage were,

1. May, married to Robert Baillie, Esq. of Mayville, and who had issue, two daughters: 1. Leslie, married to Mr. Cumming of Logie; and 2. Grace.
2. Robert, of whom afterwards,

3. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Andrew Donald, merchant Greenock, and who had issue, Anne; and Christian, married to Mr. Learmont, merchant in India, and has issue.

4. Anne, died unmarried.

5. Sarah, married Alexander Cunninghame, Esq. Collector of Customs, Irvine, and brother to Sir William Cunninghame of Fairley, and had issue, Anne, married to Mr. Anthony Dunlop, son of John Dunlop of that ilk, and had issue: Jane, married to William Smith of Jordanhill; and William, in the service of the East India Company.

6. John, married Miss Boileau in India, died there, and left a numerous issue.

XII. Robert, the eldest son, became possessed of the estate of Auchendarvie, in consequence of a special agreement with the heirs portioners in 1770, and hence added the name of Cunninghame to his own. Inheriting a due portion of the spirit of his maternal great-grandfather, Robert, (No. VII.) of Auchendarvie, he prosecuted his schemes with judgment, perseverance, and with success. In particular from the coal-work he brought a canal (the first in Scotland on which any business was done,) to the harbour of Saltcoats, and at an expence which, though very great, was still less than was at first calculated upon.

Some essential improvements he also made on this, his own harbour, and extended it in capacity beyond its original construction, as left by his great ancestor, Robert of Auchenbarvie, about 100 years before. He also improved the lands and greatly embellished the estate of Seabank in other respects. He died in the end of Nov. 1814. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth Hamilton, sister of Colonel Alexander Hamilton of Grange, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Major George Vanburry Brown of Knockmarloch. She died at Tours in France, and left a son, John; and three daughters; Elizabeth, Hamilla, and Mary. Secondly, he married Annabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Reid, merchant in Saltcoats, and by her had issue.

1. John, died unmarried, in India.

2. Anne, married to Colonel Alexander Robertson of Halleraig in Lanarkshire, and who has issue, 7 children: 1. Annabella; 2. Marion; 3. Georgina-Graham-Victoria; 4. Arthur Wellesly; 5. Anne; 6. Robert; and 7. Alicia Jemima.

3. Robert, of whom afterwards.

4. Thomas, who was an officer in the Royal Navy, and died at Chatham in March 1818— an excellent young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him; and

5. Marion.

He was succeeded by his (now) only surviving son,

XI. Robert Cunninghame of Auchenharvie, proprietor of the lands, and representative of the family.

Arms, matriculated in 1673, are, *Argent*, a Shake-Fork betwixt two Lozenges in Fesse, *Sable*, with the Badge of Nova Scotia; Crest, a dexter hand *proper*, presenting a lozenge, *Or*. Motto, on an escrole above, *Cura et Candore*.

Residence.—Auchenharvie, the title of the family, is situated about four miles north from Irvine. The old Castle, the only part of that property now belonging to them, is in ruins. They reside at Seabank, a pleasant, more modern mansion, in the vicinity of Stevenston.



Cunningham of Baidland, (or Bedlan.)

THIS is a very ancient branch of the Glencairn family, which, though it failed of heirs male about the end of the seventeenth century, yet, being carried on by an intermarriage with a family of the same name, it has come down, in some of its branches, to the present times.—The first of the family was,

I. Thomas Cunningham, the third son of Sir William Cunningham of Kilmawrs, (No. X. see p. 250,) who appears, from *Crawford's Peerage*, p. 167, to have received from his father a charter, "*Thomæ Cunningham, filio suo juniore, terrarum de Bedlan, in tenemento de Dalray*, dated in 1385. His son was,

II. Adam Cunningham of Bedlan, who succeeded him in the beginning of the reign of James I. He married one of the co-heiresses of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, by whom he got the barony of Caprington, which from that time became the chief title of his descendants. He died in the reign of James III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir Adam Cunningham of Caprington and Bedlan. He married Isabel, daughter of Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, by whom he had his successor,

IV. John Cunningham of Caprington, and Bedlan and Brothicklee, as appears from a charter dated in 1525. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, [see *Douglas' Baronage*, p. 266.] by whom it should seem he had two sons: 1. William, his successor, and, (which I state from probable conjecture only,)

V. A son, not named, who, it should seem, got Bedlan, as it is no more named among the

Caprington titles; whose son, (still from conjecture,) must have been,

VI. The Rev. John Cunningham of Baidland, who was ordained minister of Dalry, about the year 1618; [*Blair Writs.*]—He was succeeded in Baidland by his eldest son,

VII. John Cunningham of Baidland, who, on the 14th April 1636, is retoured heir to Magister John Cunningham, minister of Dalry, in the forty shilling lands of Baidland and Bro-shecklee. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Magister John Cunningham of Baidland, heir to his father John Cunningham of Baidland, as appears from his retour dated in 1664. From this title of *Magister*, it seems probable that he was a churchman also, as it was usual in those times so to designate them; yet he is not so called in any after transactions, though he is frequently mentioned in *Wodrow's History*, as a sufferer in the *bad times*, and was even forfeited both as to life and fortune, in 1667, for his supposed connexion with the Pentland-hills insurrection. But it appears that the sentence was not carried into execution; the last time he is mentioned is in 1679. He left a daughter, whose name is not mentioned, who was married to

IX. Richard Cunnigham, eldest son of Richard Cunnigham of Glengarnock, who suc-

ceeded to the lands of Baidland, in consequence of having married the heiress. This marriage must have been before 1689, as in that year he appears, under the designation of Baidland, as a commissioner of supply for the county. By this lady he had a son, who went to the West Indies, where he married, and had three sons : and his posterity are still there, as his eldest son married there also, and likewise had three sons. [*Bannatine* M.S. brought down to 1777.]—It should seem, however, that this Richard Cunninghame or his family did not long retain this property ; for we find it in the possession of his brother Robert, the seventh son of Richard Cunninghame of Glengarnock,—and whose daughter Susanna, or her husband, Mr. Hay of Nunraw, sold Baidland, about the year 1785, to the Earl of Glasgow—of which branch of the family more notice will be taken, in the account of the latter series of the Cunninghames of Glengarnock ; which see.

Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton.

THIS family, as being the direct representative of Glengarnock, is the most ancient cadet of the house of Glencairn. The first of them was,

I. John Cuninghame of Caddel, who in a charter which I have seen, by John Cuninghame Lord of the freehold of Glengarnock, dated at Glengarnock, the 9th July 1572, of the corn-mill of Caddel, is designed, "John Cuninghame of Caddel, son of John Cuninghame of Glengarnock and brother of William Cuninghame, his son and heir and fear of the same." This charter is witnessed by "Hugh Cunninghame of Waterstoun, Malcolm Craufurd, younger, of Kilbirny," (who was married to Margaret, daughter of this John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, see p. 232,) "and John Cunninghame, son of James Cunninghame of Clonbaeth." Further, in a M.S. History of the Eglintoun family, written about the year 1729, it is stated that, about the year 1470, "Agnes, daughter of Alexander, master of Montgomery, was married to John Cuninghame of Glengarnock; and Cuninghame of Caddel was then the only male descendant of that marriage." This lady, from the respective dates, as above, was probably the

grandmother of this John Cuninghame, the first Laird of Caddel. I have also seen a saine, "subscribed at Glengarnock, on the 7th Sep. 1592, by John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, and James Cuninghame his nepotis, (grandson,) and heir apparent, in favour of John Cuninghame of Caddel, of the twenty shilling land, A.E. of Laucht in the parish of Ardrossan;" which property, as well as Caddel, still remains in the family. He married Margaret, daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, (see p. 130,) where, by an oversight, he is called the son of *William* of Glengarnock; whereas, from the aboye charter, it appears that William was not his father, but his brother. The next whom I find is,

III. John Cuninghame of Caddel, who married Helen Knox, daughter of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan,) and who is mentioned in a transaction in 1665, which marks the era in which he lived. [See *Renf.* p. 95.] He may be set down as the third in the line of succession.—From this time forward, the history of the family is distinctly ascertained from its own charters and other writs, and also corroborated by other circumstances. His eldest daughter, Janet, was married in 1696 to Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, (No. VI;) but of this marriage I was not aware when that family account was

in the press. The second daughter, Helen, in 1697 was married to Archibald M'Donald of Sanda. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. John Cuninghame of Caddel. In 1699 he married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Muir of Thornton, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who in 1698 had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King William. By this marriage he ultimately acquired that estate, and which has since become the residence of the family. By this lady he had two sons: 1. Archibald; 2. John, who was sometime a merchant in Lisbon, and afterwards purchased, adjacent to Thornton, the lands of Carmelbank, now belonging to his eldest son, John Cuninghame. Jane, the eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, (No. VIII in that family, and which marriage is also omitted.) Helen, the second daughter, died unmarried; the youngest daughter, Margaret, was married to Archibald Crawford of Cartsburn, (see p. 243. Secondly, he married a daughter of Mr. Stevenson of Mountgreenan, by whom he had sixteen children. He died in 1753, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Archibald Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton, who was then a Captain in Boscawen's (afterwards 29th) Regiment of Foot. In 1754, he married Christian, the eldest, daugh-

ter of Andrew Macredie of Pierceton, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. John; 2. Andrew, who was eldest Captain in the 48th Regiment—was severely wounded at the taking of Martinique in 1794; and, in consequence, returned home, with leave of absence, and died at Thornton, in 1798; 3. Archibald, who was a Captain in the Earl of Eglinton's, or 51st Regiment, and was with it in Minorca, when that island was taken by the Spaniards, in 1782. At the end of the American war, in 1783, when a general reduction took place, he, as a younger Captain, was put on half pay. In 1785 he married Mary, daughter of John Wallace of Cessnock, afterwards of Kelly. While on half pay he accepted of the command of a troop in the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under Colonel Dunlop, in which situation he died in 1799, without issue. The eldest son,

VI. John Cuninghame, now of Caddel and Thornton, succeeded his father in 1778. In 1775 he entered into the army, as an Ensign in the 69th Regiment, in which he succeeded to a company, by purchase, in 1781. Having the command of the Light Infantry Company, he served with the army in America, and afterwards in the West Indies, where, in the attack made by the French on the island of St. Kitts, he was severely wounded. This island was soon after

taken by the French, when a number of the troops, and, among others, the 69th Regiment, were embarked on board Rodney's fleet, where they served on the memorable 12th of April 1782, in the action with the French fleet under Du Grasse, in which his flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris*, and several more line of battle ships, were captured by the British; which important victory led to an immediate peace. In this action, Captain Cuninghame, with his company, served on board the *Montague*, of 74 guns, Capt. ——. At the reduction in 1783 he was put upon half pay, but again returned to the service in 1794, where he remained till 1802, when he sold out, being then a Lieutenant-Colonel. He married Sarah, only child of Major John Peebles in Irvine, long an officer in the 46th Regiment, by whom he has issue, three sons: 1. Archibald; 2. John; 3. died in infancy — and six daughters: 1. Anna; 2. Christian; 3. Sarah; 4. Helen; 5. Margaret; 6. Catherine.

Arms.—Quarterly; first and fourth, *Argent*, a shake-fork, *Sable*, charged with a cinque foil, for *Glengarnock*;—second, *Gules*, a cross mauline, *Argent*, within a bordure invectee, for *Caddel*;—third, *Argent*—on a fesse, *Azure*, 3 stars, *Or*, within a bordure invectee, for *Muir of Thornton*. Crest, an unicorn's head erect, coupee. Motto, *Over fork over*.

The estate of *Thornton* is situated about half way betwixt Irvine and Kilmarnock: the manor place is an elegant modern mansion, set down on the brow of a considerable height, overlooking, from amid its fine old timber and more recent plantings, a great expanse of rich country. *Caddel*, the more ancient property, is situated in the northern quarter of the parish of Ardrossan; there is no mansion now upon it.

Cunninghame of Carlung.

I. HUGH Cunninghame, third son of William fourth Earl of Glencairn, (see p. 252,) was the first of Carlung, which had prior to that time been church lands, belonging to the collegiate church of Kilmawrs.* Previous to this he had the lands of Waterstoun, near to Kilbarchan in Renfrewshire, which, in 1538, he got from his father, then Lord Kilmawrs. (See *Renf.* p.

* On the lands of Overton, which were originally part of Carlung, there is a particular place called *Kirkstead*, which according to tradition, is the site of an ancient chapel: there is, however, no vestige of it now in existence; the place having been long under subjection to the plough. There are, besides this, other places on the territory of Carlung, whose names point at a connexion with the church, as *Covac* and *Corackill*, both in the neighbourhood of *Kirkstead*.

96.)—The next in order, whom I find mentioned, probably his son, was

II. Hugh Cunninghame of Carlung. Whom I take to be the same who is witness to a charter in 1572, to John Cuninghame of Caddel, as in the preceding article. He had a brother, Mr. Robert Cuninghame, minister of Barnweil, who married Jean, daughter of Robert Hunter of Hunterston, and left two daughters: 1. Jean, who married Patrick Hunter of Hunterston and Banbury-Yards, and had issue; 2. Catherine, who was married to Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie. When Mr. Cunninghame of Carlung died I have not found; but the next of the family, whom I have seen on record, was in all likelihood his son, namely,

III. Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung; who is mentioned in his son's retour, and whom I take to be the Mr. Cunninghame of Carlung who married, about the year 1640, a daughter of Patrick Hunter of Hunterston and Banbury-Yards. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung, who, on the 18th February 1658, was retoured heir to his father Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung and Waterstoun, in the corn-mill of Drummilling. This Alexander was succeeded by his next brother.

V. Joseph Cunninghame of Carlung, whose

retour is dated March 18th 1664. Of this Mr. Cunninghame, I have found nothing further, than that he was succeeded in Carlung by his only remaining brother,

IV. Henry Cunninghame of Carlung, who was retoured heir to his brother last mentioned, in the foresaid corn-mill of Drummilling, June 11th 1674. He married Dorothea, daughter of Patrick Hunter of Hunterston, by which marriage he had nine sons and six daughters. Of the daughters, two were married: 1. Marion, married John Boyd, of the family of Pitcon, and had issue; 2. Anna, married Robert Fullarton of Overton, second son of Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail, by Mrs. Grizel Boyd of Portincross. When this Mr Cunninghame of Carlung died, I have not precisely ascertained; but he was succeeded, before the year 1704, by his eldest son,

V. James Cunninghame of Carlung, who appears in the list of commissioners of supply made up Aug. 5th 1704. That he was ever married I have not found; nor have I been able to ascertain the time of his decease;—but he was succeeded in the estate of Carlung, before the year 1724, by his immediate younger brother,

V. Alexander Cunninghame of Carlung, who by a precept from the Chancery, dated Nov. 14th 1724, was infested heir in *special* to his father,

Henry Cunninghame of Carlung, in the corn-mill of Drummilling. He married, about the year 1728, Margaret Wallace : but left no surviving issue. The precise date of his death I have not ascertained ; but his next and only surviving brother succeeded him, namely,

V. Henry Cunninghame of Carlung, who is a subscribing witness in a deed, which I have seen, dated January 6. 1739. How long this Laird lived I have not discovered ; but he died unmarried, and was succeeded in the lands of Carlung by his sister,

V. Marion Cunninghame of Carlung, the last remaining child of her father Henry Cunninghame of Carlung, and Dorothea his wife. She married, as already stated, John Boyd.—[See under the title, *Boyd of Pitcon*, p. 124.]

The estate of Carlung is in the parish of Kilbryde, and once comprehended much more territory than now goes under that name. The present manor place is a modern house, of moderate size, set down in a fine commanding situation, within less than a mile north-west of the village, and is the seat of Archibald Alexander of Boydston. The ancient mansion was situated about 100 yards northward, from it, and is supposed to have been built about the year 1560, but was removed about forty or fifty years ago, when the present house was built.

Cunningham of Clonbeith, (*Cadet of Aiket.*)

THE first of this family was a *nobili viro*,

I. James Cunningham of Clonbeith, who is so termed in the charter which he got of these lands from Alexander, Abbot of Kilwinning, dated 31st March 1534. *Nisbet* calls this family a cadet of Glencairn, through Aiket; and I know of nothing to invalidate his testimony.

II. John Cunningham, appears to have succeeded his father sometime after the 9th July 1572, for on that day I find John Cunningham, son of James Cunningham of *Clonbaeth*, a witness to a charter by John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, to his younger son, John Cuninghame of Caddel. He had a son,

III. James Cunningham of Clonbeith, as appears from a charter, by John Cunningham of Clonbeith, to his son James, dated 28th Nov. 1581. Should this James have succeeded his father, it is probable that he died without issue soon after; for, in the short period of little more than four years from that time, we find a

IV. John Cunningham of Clonbeith implicated in the murder of Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun, which fell out on the 19th April 1586, and of which a circumstantial account is sub-

joined below, extracted from a M.S. history of the family of Eglintoun, which I have had occasion to quote, on different subjects, in the course of this work. This Laird of Clonbeith perished miserably on account of his share in the atrocious action. Who succeeded him immediately does not appear. The next mentioned is

V. David Cunningham of Clonbeith, who, with William his son, sold the property, in 1633, to James Scott, Provost of Irvine.—[For a continuation of the history of this family, see *Cuninghame of Monkredding*.]



Murder of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun.

“THE principal perpetrators of this foul deed were—John Cunningham, brother of the Earl of Glencairn; David Cunningham of Robertland; Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill; Alexander Cunningham of Aiket; and John Cunningham of Clonbeith. The good Earl, apprehending no danger from any quarter, set out on the 19th April 1586, from his own house of Eglintoun, toward Stirling, where the court then remained, in a quiet and peaceable manner, having none in his retinue but his own domestics, and called at the Langshaw, where he staid

so long as to dine. How the wicked crew his murderers got notice of his being there, I cannot positively say. It is reported, but I cannot aver it for a truth,—that the lady Langshaw, Margaret Cunningham, who was a daughter of the house of Aiket, (others say it was a servant, who was a Cunningham,) went up to the battlement of the house, and hung over a white table napkin, as a signal to the Cunninghams, most of whom lived within sight of the house of Langshaw, which was the sign agreed should be given when the Earl of Eglington was there. Upon that the Cunninghams assembled, to the number of thretie-four persons or thereby, in a warlike manner, as if they had been to attack or to defend themselves from an enemy; and concealed themselves in a low ground near the bridge of Annock, where they knew the Earl was to pass, secure as he apprehended from any danger—when, alace! all of a sudden, the whole bloody gang set upon the Earl and his small company, some of whom they hewed to pieces, and John Cunningham of Clonbeith came up with a pistol, and shot the Earl dead on the place. The horror of the fact struck every body with amazement and consternation, and all the country ran to arms, either on the one side of the quarrel or the other; so that for sometime there was a scene of bloodshed and

murder in the west, that had never been known before. The Earl of Glencairn disowned his knowledge of, or having any accession directly or indirectly in, this foul murder; and indeed left his friends to the law, which confirmed every body of his innocence of the wicked fact. In the mean time the friends of the family of Eglinton flocked to the Master of Eglinton, his brother, to assist him in revenging his brother's death, from all quarters; and, in the heat of their resentment, killed every Cunninghame, without distinction, they could come by, or even so much as met with on the highways, or living peaceably in their own houses.

Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurely killed, in the town of Paisley, John Maxwell of Stainly, because he was a friend and allie of the Cunninghames, and shot dead the commendator of Kilwinning, Alexander Cunningham of Mountgreenan, the Earl of Glencairn's brother, at his own gate; though he was so nearly allied to him, that his wife was Sir Robert's cousin-german, a daughter of the family of Blair. In revenge of which, Patrick Maxwell of Newark killed both this Robert Montgomery of Skelmurely and William Montgomery his eldest son in one day. It would make a little volume to mention all the bloodshed and murders that were committed upon this doolful occasion, in the shire.

of Rethfrew and Bailliwick of Cunningham: Aiket, one of the principal persons concerned, was shot near his own house; Robertland and Gorsehill escaped. Robertland got beyond seas to Denmark, and got his peace made by means of Queen Ann of Denmark, when she was married to King James VI. Clonbeith, who had actually embrued his hands in the Earl's blood, and shot him with his own hand, was by a select company of the friends of the family of Eglinton, with the Master on their head, hotly pursued. He got to Hamilton, and (they) getting notice of the house to which it was suspected he had fled, it was beset and environed, and John Pollock of that ilk, a bold daring man, who was a son-in-law of the house of Lainslaw at the time, in a fury of passion and revenge found him out within a chimney. How soon he was brought down, they cut him in pieces on the very spot. The resentment went so very high against every one that was suspected to have any the least accession to this horrid bloody fact, that the Lady Lainslaw, that was a Cunningham of the house of Aiket, was forced for the security of her person, and the safety of her life, to abscond. It was given out that she was gone over to Ireland; but she was concealed in the house of one Robert Barr, at Pearce Bank, a tenant or fever of her husband's for many

years. But before her death she was overlooked, and returned to her own house which was conveyed at; but never durst present herself to any Montgomery ever after that.—This is a genuine account of this long, lasting and bloody feud, and it is no where else extant, in all its circumstances, but in this memorial.”

Cunninghame of Corsehill,

(*Representative of Glencairn.*)

WILLIAM, fourth Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1547, had five sons; 1. Alexander, his successor; 2. Andrew, ancestor of this family; 3. Hugh, ancestor of Carlung; 4. Robert, of Mountgreenan; and 5. William, ancestor of the Marquis of Conynghame, (see p. 252.)

I. Andrew Cunninghame, the second son, got three Charters dated in succession, 1537, 1538, and 1541, in which he is designated son of Sir William Cunninghame, Knight, of Kilmaurs, (afterwards Earl of Glencairn,) in which the two Corsehills are particularly specified.—He was succeeded by his son,

II. Cuthbert Cunninghame of Corsehill, who died betwixt the 16th of May and 21st Dec. 1616, as appears from the tenor of two public

records of these dates. He was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill. That he was grandson of Andrew, the first of the family, and son and heir male of Cuthbert as above, appears from a charter of confirmation dated 11th Dec. 1622. He died in the month of May 1646. He married Anne, daughter of John Crawford of Kilbirnie, by Lady Mary Cunninghame, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had a son,

IV. Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that ilk, [see *Renf.* p. 72,] and had issue, a son; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Dunlop of that ilk. His son,

V. Alexander Cunninghame was married to —; but died before his father, leaving a son,

VI. Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill, who succeeded his grandfather. All this is instructed by a charter dated 13th April 1663, and a confirmation dated 26th Jan. 1672. On the 22d February 1672, he was, by Charles II. created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He married Mary, daughter of John Stewart, Master of Blackhall, by Mary, his Lady, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had his successor,

VII. Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corse-

hill, the second Baronet. He was returned heir to his father in May 1685, and took charters to the lands, of date 26th Feb. 1686. He married Dame Margaret Boyle, sister to the Earl of Glasgow, (see p. 132,) by whom he had issue, his successor,

VIII. Sir David Cunninghame of Corsehill, the third Bart. He married Penelope, daughter of George Montgomery of Kirktonholme, descended of Skelmorely, by whom (besides a daughter, Penelope, married to Mr Craig in Irvine, and had issue,) he had a son,

IX. Captain Alexander Montgomery Cunninghame. The first surname he took in consequence of inheriting the lands of Kirktonholme, which he acquired through the bequest of his aunt, Mrs. Anne Montgomery of Kirktonholme, which property had been left to her exclusively, by the disposition of her brother Sir Walter Montgomery of Kirktonholme. He married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of David Montgomery of Lainshaw, by whom he had five sons; 1. Walter, of whom afterwards; 2. David, of whom afterwards; 3. Alexander, bred to the army, who served as an officer in the Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, during the American war, and died unmarried in 1782; 4. James, of whom afterwards; 5. Henry, bred to the Navy; he was a Lieut. on board the Alfred, in

Rodney's great engagement, 12th April 1782. Died unmarried in 1785.—There was also a son who died in infancy, and two daughters who died unmarried.—He died in January 1770, before his father Sir David, who survived him only a few months, dying at Corsehill in the same year; when he was succeeded by his grandson,

X. Sir Walter Montgomery Cunninghame of Corsehill, son of Capt. Alexander, as above, who died unmarried in March 1814, and was succeeded by his brother,

X. Sir David Montgomery Cunninghame of Corsehill, who died in November the same year, also unmarried, when he was succeeded by his only remaining brother, now

X. Sir James Montgomery Cunninghame, the sixth Baronet of Corsehill. He combines in his person the honours, also, of the family of Glencairn, being the first heir male in succession, as likewise those of Lyle Lord Lyle, so far as transmissible by a female, in direct lineal descent. In 1802, he married Jessie, daughter of the late Thomas Cumming, Banker in Edinburgh, representative of the family of Cumming of Earnside in the shire of Nairn, by whom he has five sons: 1. Alexander; 2. Thomas; 3. James; 4. George; 5. Henry; and two daughters; 1. Jessie; 2. Grace Matilda.

Arms.—The Armorial bearings of the families of Corsehill, Kirktonholm, Lainshaw, Lyle and Cumming; emblazoned in due order, in their respective quarters. Supporters, two Leopards. Crest, an Unicorn's Head erased.—*Motto, Over fork over.*

Corsehill is in the vicinity of Stewarton; but of the old castle, very little remains.

Cunninghams of Cuninghamead.

THIS was among the most ancient and most powerful cadets of the Glencairn family. It had at one time, large possessions—not only in Cuninghame, but in Lanarkshire, and even in Mid-Lothian. About the end of the seventeenth century it began to decline; the lands were sold off, parcel by parcel, till at last, in 1724, Cuninghamead, the original estate, general place of residence, and last remaining property, was alienated:—the male line of the family, at the same time, becoming extinct.

I have seen no regular genealogy of the family. What follows is, therefore, little else, but what has occurred incidentally in the history of other families, with which it had been connected,—the retours lately published—and the general

history of the times. The first of them was,

I. William Cunninghame, second son of Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmawrs, (see p. 250,) who received from his father the lands of Woodhead in the parish of Dreghorn, and which title was then changed to *Cunninghamhead*, in allusion to the family name. This must have been before 1418, the year in which his father died. From the distinguished situation in which the arms of Mure of Rowallan are quartered in the Armorial bearings, I should conjecture that, this founder of the house had married a lady of that family; but for this I have no other evidence. The next, in point of time, that occurs, is

II. Robert Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, who may have been the son of the preceding, but whose identity is ascertained only from the title deeds of his successor,

III. Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, who in 1524 is retoured heir to his father Robert, in these lands. He married Martha, the third daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth, by Marion Hay, a niece of Lord Yester, and is called *Sir William*, in the history of that family.—[See *Nisbet*, Vol. II.]

IV. Robert Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, appears to have been the next in succession, and probably was the son of the preceding.

He married Margaret, (only daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth,) niece of the last Lady Cunninghamhead. His son, as I presume, was

V. That Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, who was present in the Great Parliament in 1560, and subscribed the far-famed *Band*, for support of the reformed religion, in 1562, drawn up by John Knox.—After him there appear two *Johns*, in succession; first,

V. John Cunninghame, whom I take to have been that "*Larde* of Cunninghamhead," who was a member of the renowned General Assembly in 1565, which was so obnoxious to those of the *old religion* at the time. It is more probable that he was the brother, than the son, of the last Sir William—the grandson, rather than the great-grandson, of Sir William, No. III. of date 1524. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. John Cunninghame, who on the 11th March 1603 is retoured heir to his father John Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, in these lands in Ayrshire, and of those of Woodhall and Bonailly in Mid-Lothian, (part of the ancient estate of the Dennistouns, and which continued in a branch of this family for nearly 100 years longer, as appears from the Edinburghshire records.) He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir James Edmonstoun of Duntreath, (who afterwards married Sir William Graham

of Braco,) by whom he had his successor; and two daughters: 1. Barbara, who was married, in 1624, to James Fullarton, younger, of Fullarton; from which marriage is descended the present family of Fullarton; 2. Elizabeth, who was married, first, to a Sir George Cunninghame; secondly, in 1641, to the Hon. William Sandilands, son of James, second Lord Torphichen; and had issue.—This family was designed of Hilderstains and Drumcroce, in West Lothian; and afterwards, through affinity, acquired the property and assumed the name of Hamilton of West Port—which is again represented by a gentleman of the name of Ferrier, now Hamilton of West Port. [*Wood*, Vol. II. p. 594.]

VII. Sir William Cunninghame of Cuninghamehead succeeded his father John, about the year 1607. He was created a Baronet in 1627. He was twice married; first, in 1619, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Nicolson, Commissary of Aberdeen, by whom he had his successor; also a daughter, Barbara, who was married to William Mure of Caldwell, and who, in the *bad times*, was subjected to much suffering, on account of her principles, [see *Renf.* p. 308.]—He had several other children, of this marriage, but who all died, either unmarried, or without issue. He married, secondly,

Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Lord Loudoun; no issue. He died about the year 1640, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir William Cunninghame, Bart. of Cunninghamhead, whose retour, as heir to his father, is dated in 1642. He married in Aug. 1661, the Hon. Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Ruthven of Freeland, (who survived him, and married William Cunninghame of Craigends, without issue); by this lady he had his successor, and a daughter, Isabel, who died unmarried. This gentleman was much harrassed by the prelatical party, also, in those persecuting times. In 1662 he was fined in £200, sterling; in 1664, brought in as a delinquent before that court of *Inquisition*, the High Commission, and hardly escaped; in 1665, was sent to prison; and next year, when several other gentlemen were liberated, he was detained, and was still more strictly confined in 1668; and got little respite till Dec. 1669, when he was finally discharged. He died in 1670, and was succeeded by his only son,

IX. Sir William Cunninghame, Bart. the last of Cunninghamhead. In 1679 he was served heir to his mother; and in 1701, on the death of David, second Lord Ruthven, without issue, he added the name of Ruthven to his own; but it does not appear that he assumed the

honours of the peerage, though there was then no male claimant, and he was the son of the eldest daughter of the first Lord—while Isabel, the daughter of her younger sister Elizabeth, afterwards, (even in his life-time) enjoyed the title of Lady Ruthven. He, too, was a great sufferer in the bad times, even when but a school-boy, incapable either of giving much offence, or of creating much alarm; [see *Cruikshanks*.]—He married Ann, daughter of Sir Archd. Stuart of Castlemilk, but had no issue. He died in 1724, in which year also Cunninghamhead was sold to the ancestor of the present D. S. Buchanan of Cunninghamhead, (see p. 149, where, by an erratum, it is made 1722.)—The representation of the family is now in the person of Col. Stewart Murray Fullarton of Fullarton, as lineally descended from Barbara, eldest daughter of John Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead, (No. VI.) who, as above, was married to his ancestor, James Fullarton, younger of Fullarton, in 1624;—The late Col. William Fullarton, his immediate predecessor in Fullarton, having been served heir to this family of Cunninghamhead on the 17th Dec. 1791.

Arms, were quarterly; first and fourth, *Argent*, a shake fork, *Sable*, and a mullet in chief, for *Cunninghamhead*;—second and third, sub-quarterly; the three stars on a fesse, of the *Mures*,

with the three garbs of the *Cumins*, alternate, for *Rowallan*. Crest, a dexter hand, holding the stock of an anchor, erect, by the ring. Motto, *Enough in my hand*. Supporters; on the dexter a coney; on the sinister a falcon; both proper.

Situation—see p. 154.—Hardly a vestige of the old castle now remains.

Cuninghame of Glengarnock.

(Of the first Family.)

THIS was the most ancient cadet of the family of Glencairn, having branched off from that House about 560 years ago. Similar, however, to the preceding family of Cunninghamhead, I have seen no regularly continued genealogy of it, and what follows, is therefore collected from the history of other families with which it was connected. Thus—

1. Galfridus, second son of Hervey Cuninghame of Kilmawrs, by the heiress of — Riddel of Glengarnock, was the founder of this family; (see p. 248.) He was coeval with the battle of Largs, 1263.

2. James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, about the year 1400, married a daughter of Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss.

3. Sir Humphry Cuninghame of Glengarnock, about the year 1450, had a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Andrew Moray of Abercairny. He is evidently the son of the preceding. His son,

4. John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, about the year 1470, married Agnes, daughter of Alexander, Master of Montgomery. [*Eglintoun M.S. hist.*]

5. Sir William Cuninghame of Glengarnock, about the year 1480, married Mary, the daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonston of Duntrath.

6. William Cuninghame of Glengarnock, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, married Elizabeth Sinclair, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Alexander Shaw of Greenock.

7. John Cuninghame of Glengarnock, if the son of the preceding, must have been well advanced in years, at his death in 1547; as in 1565 he had a daughter, Jean, married to John Shaw of Greenock, from whom is descended the present Earl Cathcart; also, a daughter, Margaret, married to Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, from whom descended the latter Earls of Crawford. He must have been twice married; for, in 1548, he married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, who could

not have been the mother of Jean, Lady Greenock, though she might have been the mother of Margaret, Lady Kilbirny. He had two sons: 1. William; 2. John, the first of Caddel. [See under that title.]—William, the eldest, predeceased his father; but left a son,

8. Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, who succeeded his grandfather after the year 1592; and, about the year 1600, married Lady Catherine, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn. He had a daughter, married, about the year 1630, to James Boswell, second son of James Boswell of Auchinleck; but from whom the present family is descended.

In 1601 he is retoured heir to his father William in the forty-four shilling land of Crawford; but it should seem, that Glengarnock, the ancient estate of the family, was not long after this, of falling to pieces. In 1628 David Cuninghame of Robertland is retoured heir to his father David, in a considerable portion of the lands of Glengarnock; and, in less than twenty years afterwards, we find another branch of the Cunninghames in possession of the manor place, with the title of Glengarnock; as will appear in the next article. Of the steps that led to the decline and final extinction of the main stem of this family, I have no information, *Crawford* [see *Renf.* p. 86,] mentions a William Cuning-

name of Quarrelton, a cadet, who alienated that property in 1654—and who is probably the same who went to Balleichen in Ireland, and whose daughter Panuel, was married to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss about the year 1670. But that the male line of that branch is also extinct, must be concluded from the M.S. hist. of the Eglintoun family, written within fifty years of the times mentioned; the authenticity of which, I see no ground to question; and there it is asserted, without any purpose to serve, but merely incidentally as a fact, that, Caddel was then the only male descendant of the Glengarnock family from the house of Eglintoun; of course the direct representative to the present times.

Arms—Argent, a shake-fork, Sable, charged with a cinque foil of the first.

Glengarnock is in the parish of Kilbirnie. The old castle, situated on a sharp pointed projection, encircled, far below, with the dark waters of the Garnock, about a mile and a half north west from the village, is one of the most picturesque ruins that can well be imagined.—[*Peerage and Baronage; Keith's and other annals of the times.*

Cuningham of Glengarnock,

SECOND SERIES,

(*A Cadet of Ashinyards.* See p. 262.)

RICHARD Cuningham, eldest son of William Cuningham, writer to the Signet and keeper thereof, (who was second son of James, first of Eissenyards, a son of Craighends,) married, in 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabroun, and niece to the celebrated George Heriot, founder of *Heriot's Hospital*, in Edinburgh. By this marriage he is said to have received £12,000 (*sterling or Scots*, not stated); but he must have been a wealthy man before; for he had, some years previous to this, purchased the estate of Glengarnock, and was residing in the ancient castle of the Riddels, and the almost as ancient Cuninghames, who succeeded them. He appears to have been a keen partizan of royalty in the unhappy times of Charles I. in which he lived.—In 1648 he raised a troop of 100 horse, all armed and paid at his own expence; with which he joined Duke Hamilton, and marched with him to England, where, at Preston, on the 20th Aug. they were defeated—the Duke taken prisoner, and afterwards beheaded on the 9th March 1649. Richard was ordained to do penance for this, in the church

of Kilbirny. Mr. Russel, the minister, was not very hard upon him: he allowed him to remain in his own seat, and said—"Glengarnock, you were concerned in what is called the wicked engagement: you went into England, in a hostile manner, under Duke Hamilton; you did little good there." To this he replied, he was penitent. Both he and the minister were sorry he had done so little for their King.—This penance did not hinder him from again raising another troop of 100 horse, and marching with it into England, under Charles II. where, at Worcester, they met with a similar fate on the 3d of Sep. 1651.

"These services," says the author, "as well as some money lent, had no return at the restoration: which I hope will be a warning to his posterity, to serve their King, personally, when he governs according to law, but no further."

He had a numerous family, of twelve children, of whom three sons are particularly mentioned:

1. Richard, the eldest, who married the heiress of Baidland, (see p. 283.)
2. Alexander, the fifth son, born in 1665—was bred to the church, and became minister of Dreghorn. He married Janet, daughter of Aikinhead of Jaw, a respectable family, of considerable standing, in Stirlingshire. He had two sons: 1. William, who married his cousin.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cuninghame of Cayen, and had a numerous issue; all died, without issue. The second son was

Richard Cuninghame, bred also to the church, and became minister of Symington. He married Anna, daughter of Mr. Murray, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had three children: 1. Elizabeth, of whom afterwards; 2. Alexander, who succeeded his father as minister of Symington, and died unmarried in 1782, in the 46th year of his age; 3. Robert, who went early abroad; and, after several vicissitudes of fortune, settled at Blandford in Virginia: died in 1796. He married Martha Baird, an American lady, and had issue, two daughters, who died unmarried, and two sons; Alexander, married, and has a daughter; and Richard, unmarried. Both are settled at Petersburg in Virginia. Richard Cuninghame, minister of Symington, died on the 4th Dec. 1760, aged 56; after having discharged his pastoral duties, for a number of years, with great piety and fidelity. His widow, who always spoke of his memory in the most affectionate terms, used to relate the following singular circumstance—that soon after he died, he appeared to her in a dream; and, addressing her in the tenderest language of consolation, told her that, “she had yet fifteen years to live.” When she was in her last illness, which was but

of short duration, she pronounced herself gone, when no danger was apprehended. The disorder increasing fast, she died of it on the 24th Nov. 1775; so nearly to the fifteen years she had dreamed of, that it may be set down, if not to the prediction, yet to the impression it had made on her mind.

The daughter Elizabeth was married to the late Rev. George Bannatine, first, minister of Craigie, and thereafter one of the ministers of Glasgow. He was son of the Rev. James Bannatine, who was minister of the college church of Edinburgh. She survived him, and died in 1802. They had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son and the daughter died unmarried; Richard Bannatine, the youngest son, married; Jane, daughter of Robert Allason of Fowton. He died in 1815, and left five sons.

3. Robert, the seventh son, was born in 1669. He went to the island of St. Christophers, where he acquired a valuable plantation, called *Cayen*. In 1693 he married Judith Elizabeth de Bonnisson, daughter of Daniel de Bonnisson of Morlaix, in France, and of Mary de Barot, his wife, sister of Charles de Barot, Seigneur de la Bodie, Governor of Lisle, and a Lieut.-Gen. in the armies of France. They had fifteen children, most of whom died young or unmarried. Daniel, the sixth born, and, it

should seem, the eldest surviving son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Hodges, Governor of Montserrat, and had four children : 1. Elizabeth Philadelphia, married to Charles Pearce, Esq. of London ; 2. Robert, died at Montserrat ; 3. Henrietta, married to John Knight, Esq. of Sea-Castle, Worcestershire ; and 4. Anthony, married Harriet Rook.

Daniel Cuningham of Cayen, died in 1776, aged 72.

Robert his father, in his old age, after the death of the high born French lady, married Mary Ganier, his housekeeper, by whom he had a daughter, Susanna, to whom he left his Scotch estates of Baidland in Dalry parish, and Craig in the parish of Kilmawrs. This lady married Major Hay of Nunraw in East Lothian, There was a long litigated contest for the possession of these estates ; but Susanna in the end prevailed, and had them also free of all incumbrances. Craig was sold in 1780, to the brother of the present Robert Morris of Craig ; and Baidland Cunninghame, about three or four years afterwards, to the Earl of Glasgow. And thus has ended the connexion of the Cunninghames with Baidland. Richard, the first of Glengarnock, died on the 27th Oct. 1678. His lady, Elizabeth Heriot, died in March 1672. Both are buried in Glengarnock aisle in Kilbirny

church. I have not been able to ascertain either the precise time when this family acquired Glengarnock, nor when it was wholly alienated by them. It seems probable, from all I can learn, that they had none of it more than fifty years in their possession, and that they never had any thing like the whole of it. From 1645 to 1695, I should conceive, will include the whole time of their connexion with it.

Arms of Cuningham of Cayen—Quarterly; first and fourth, *Argent*, a pitch-fork, *Sable*; second and third *Or*, a fesse checque, *Azure* and *Argent*, with a crescent in chief. Crest, an Unicorn's head, erect, coupee; motto, *Virtute et Labore*.

[NOTE.—This account is collected chiefly from the *Bannatyne M.S.* with the perusal of which I have been favoured by Mrs. Bannatyne, widow of Richard Bannatyne, son of the late minister of Craigie.]

Cuninghame of Lainshaw,

(*Cadet of Caprington.*)

I. ADAM Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, a cadet of the family of Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington, Bart.

II. George Cuninghame of Bridgehouse succeeded Adam his father. He married Sarah, daughter of — Miller, Esq.

III. Alexander Cuninghame of Bridgehouse was son and heir of George his father. He married Barbara, daughter of — Hodgert, Esq. On the death of his eldest son, the Rev. Mr. John Cuninghame,

IV. William Cuninghame, the second son, became the heir of his father in Bridgehouse. In 1779 he bought Lainshaw from the late Sir Walter Montgomery, Bart.; and, about the same time, the adjacent lands of Kirkwood, from Captain Stewart. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Thomas Dunsmore, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had two sons: 1. Thomas, late Captain in the 45th Regiment—died; 2. Alexander—died, in India;—and three daughters: 1. Helen, married to the late John Fergusson of Kaitloch; 2. Jane, married to the late William Handyside, Esq. W.S. Edinburgh; 3. Elizabeth, married to the late John Haldane, Esq. writer in Edinburgh, whose eldest daughter, Jane, is married to Robert Montgomery, Esq. Banker, Irvine.—Secondly, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had, as afterwards.—Thirdly, he married Margaret Nicolson, daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun, by whom

he had issue, one son John, now of Duchrae, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and six daughters: 1. Claria; 2. Margaret Nicolson; and 3. Anne Selby, married to the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton; 4. D'Arcy Maxwell; 5. Louisa; 6. Isabella, married to Roderick Macleod, Esq. only son of R. Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll, &c.

The issue of the second marriage was one son, V. William Cuninghame, now of Lainshaw.

Arms.—*Argent*, a shake-fork, *Sable*, within a bordure, *Ermine*; being the same as *Caprington*, with a suitable brotherly difference. Crest, the stump of an old tree, with a young branch growing out of it.—*Motto*, *Non obstante Deo*.

The manor place of *Lainshaw* is composed of two old square towers, of different forms and aspects, together with some modern erections connected with them: constituting a mansion of great size, and not remarkably incommo-
dious, notwithstanding of the discordant stiles of the different fabrics of which it consists. There is a considerable extent of old timber around this gothic pile, which is situated in the vicinity of *Stewarton*, in one of the finest holmes in *Cuninghame*.

Cuninghame of Monkredding,

(*Representative of Clonbeith, and, through Aiket, descended of Glencairn.*)

IN p. 295 it is seen, that in 1633, the then proprietors of Clonbeith alienated that property to James Scott, Provost of Irvine. In 1695 that estate was re-acquired by

I. Hugh Cuninghame, designed *of Clonbeith*, in the instrument of sale; which is a pretty strong evidence that he was the representative of the original family. It was sold again, afterwards, to Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglintoun, in 1717; and remains still in the possession of his heirs. In 1698 this Hugh Cuninghame of Clonbeith purchased the adjoining lands of *Monkredding*, from a family of the name of *Niven*, and which remains still in the family, the subject of the present article. He became a member of the society of writers to the Signet in 1695. Who he married is not mentioned. He died, previous to the year 1712, and was succeeded by his son,

II. George Cuninghame of Monkredding. He married, in 1714, Agnes, daughter of Geo. Dallas of Parklie, representative of an ancient and respectable family in Linlithgowshire, by

whom he had a son, George, and three daughters. He died sometime after 1729, and was succeeded by his only son,

III. George Cuninghame of Monkredding. In 1752 he married Janet, second daughter of John Gemmel of Towerlands, by whom he had a son, and four daughters: 1. Agnes, married to William Miller of Monkcastle, and had issue; 2. Catherine, married to the Rev. Thomas Brisbane, minister of Dunlop, and had issue; 3. Anne, married to the Rev. John Monteath, minister of Houstoun, and had issue; 4. Elizabeth, married to — Harrison, who held an office in the Excise, Edinburgh. He died in Dec. 1786, in the 66th year of his age, and was succeeded by his only son,

IV. Fergusson Cuninghame of Monkredding, the present proprietor.

Clonbeith, the old mansion of this family, remains still pretty entire, though roofless. It is situated about three miles eastward of Kilwinning, on a rising bank on the north side of the Lugton water, and is a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

Monkredding is about a mile and a half north east of Kilwinning, in a kind of hollow situation, well sheltered with wood.

Cunningham of Mountgreenan.

DOUGLAS says, that Robert, the fourth son of William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, was the ancestor of the Cunninghams of Mountgreenan. This is not correct. He might have been the first of the name who enjoyed that property; but the family was not continued from him. Being a churchman, (minister of the priory of Fail,) it is more likely that he continued unmarried, as at this time the reformation was not fully gone into. This estate, at his death, would revert to the Glencairn family, from whence it came; probably, having been originally acquired by them, among the first spoils of the church, in the reign of Queen Mary.

I. Alexander Cunningham, only son of the second marriage of Alexander the fifth Earl of Glencairn, and his lady, Janet, daughter of Sir John Cunningham of Caprington, was appointed to the lucrative situation of Commendator of Kilwinning, soon after the reformed religion was established. He married Jean Blair, of the house of Blair, and had acquired this estate of Mountgreenan, to which he had a charter, to him and Jean Blair his wife, confirmed on the 2d of March 1582-3, [see *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 636.]—He was slain in the great feud that arose

betwixt the Cunninghames and the Montgomer-ies, soon after the murder of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun, in 1586. His son, Magister

II. James Cunningham of Mountgreenan, was retoured heir to his father Alexander, commendator of Kilwinning, in the £10 land, A. E. of Mountgreenan, on the 31st of Aug. 1608. His son,

III. Alexander Cunningham of Mountgreenan, was retoured heir to his grandmother Jean Blair, in a great many subjects about Kilwinning and Beith, in the year 1632. His son,

IV. Thomas Cunningham of Mountgreenan, was retoured heir to his father Alexander and his grandfather James, in the year 1645; and again, in 1656, to his father Alexander Cunningham of Mountgreenan. His son,

V. Thomas Cunningham of Mountgreenan, was retoured heir to his father Thomas in 1674. He is the last of the family who possessed the property. He lived in the bad times; and had felt, in common with the whole country, the oppression of the High Church party. He joined the insurrection of the Covenanters in 1679. On the 8th Jan. 1683 he was brought to his trial. "He was indicted for treason and rebellion. His confession, that he joined the rebels at Bothwell, was the proof. He begged the Lords might intercede for his pardon, and

declared, that he was willing to take the test. He was brought in guilty, and on the 15th was sentenced to be hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the first Wednesday of April; but it seems he was pardoned." [*Cruikshanks*, Vol. II. p. 170]—In 1689, in consequence of the Revolution, a general revocation of all these convictions and forfeitures was passed in Parliament; and though his name appears in the Act, yet the lands never returned to the family. Who represents it now, I do not know.

The ancient *Mountgreenan*, was set down on a small knoll, in a pleasant valley, by the side of the Lugton-water, about three miles east from Kilwinning, and about half a mile north from the site of the present mansion.

Cunninghame of Robertland,

(*A Cadet of Craighends.*)

I HAVE seen no regular genealogy of this ancient family; but shall endeavour to collect an account of it from such sources as occur incidentally in the history of other families, and from the retours lately published, and other authorities to be stated.

I. David Cunninghame of Bartonholme, was

the ancestor of this family. He was the only son of the second marriage of the first William Cunninghame of Craighends with Dame Marion Auchenleck, to whom he was married in 1499. [See *Crawford's Renf.* new edition, p. 97.] It seems probable, that

II. Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland was the son of the preceding; as should appear from the retour of his grandson (No. IV.) in this account. The next was, that

III. David Cunninghame of Robertland who, in 1586, was a party concerned in the murder of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun, (see p. 295.)—The next in succession was

IV. David Cunninghame of Robertland, who, on the 24th Oct. 1607, was retoured heir to his grandfather, Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland. Comparing the date of this retour with the dates stated in No. I. and in No. III. it should confirm the conjecture, that Sir David No. II. is arranged in his proper place in the order of succession. This David, No. IV. seems to have had two sons: 1. David; 2. Alexander, both afterwards of Robertland.

V. David Cunninghame of Robertland, the eldest son, in 1628, is retoured heir to his father, David of Robertland, in various lands, among which are several portions of *Glengarnock*, which estate, some short time previous to this,

seems to have been broken up, and alienated from its ancient Lords, the eldest cadet of Glencairn. The next whom I find is

VI. Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, who was a commissioner of supply in 1661. He was probably the son of the preceding. He died before the year 1672, as in that year his uncle,

V. Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Robertland, was retoured heir to Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, *fili fratris*. He married the heiress of John Cunninghame of Kilmarnock, son of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons; 1. David: 2. Alexander; and a daughter Jean, married to Sir Alexander Forrester. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, who appears as a commissioner of supply in 1685. It should seem that he died without issue male; but had an only daughter and sole heiress,

VII. Diana Cunninghame of Robertland, who was married to Thomas Cochrane of Polkelly, [see *Crawfurd's Renf.* p. 85.] but died without issue; and, I suspect, much of the estate was alienated about that time, and was never afterwards recovered. She was succeeded (in the titles at least) by her uncle,

VI. Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Robert-

land, who in 1692 is retoured heir to his brother Sir David of Robertland, but must have died soon after. He was succeeded by (his son, I should suppose,)

VII. Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, who in 1696 has a protection, in his favour, from Parliament.—This is the Sir David to whom William of Auchenskeith (the grandfather of the present Sir William) was served heir on the 3d. of Aug. 1778—and whose propinquity in the retour of service [see note C. app.] is thus deduced :

VIII. Christian, second son of Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, was killed at the siege of Namur. Whom he married, is not mentioned. He had two sons; the eldest died without issue; the second was

IX. John Cunninghame of Wattiestoun. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Campbell of Gargunnoch, by whom he had three sons; 1. William; 2. James, married —, and had issue, one daughter; 3. Charles, Parson of St. John's in Barbadoes—died unmarried. He had also three daughters; 1. Jean, married to the Rev. John Glasgow, minister of Kilbirny, and had issue; 2. Anne, married to Mr. John Gilmour, and had issue; 3. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Smith of Swineridgemuir, and had issue. The eldest son,

X. William Cunninghame, was designed of Auchenskeith. He married Miss M'Ilvain, heiress of Grimat, and had issue, one son and two daughters. The son,

XI. William Cunninghame of Auchenskeith, married Margaret, sister of the late Alexander Fairlie of Fairlie (or little Dreghorn,) and grand-daughter of William Fairlie, by Jean, only daughter of William Mure of Rowallan, by her first marriage; (by the second she was Countess of Glasgow.) By this lady he had two sons: 1. William; 2. Alexander, who was Collector of Customs at Ayr, and died in 1804. In 1778 he was served heir to the late Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, and assumed the title and was accordingly designed, Sir William Cunninghame of Robertland. His eldest son was,

XII. Sir William Cunninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Colquhoun of St. Christophers, and had issue, four sons: 1. William; 2. Robert, who died unmarried; 3. John, married Miss Jessy Wallace; 4. Charles, married a daughter of Sir John Caw, and has issue;—and three daughters: 1. Frances,—died young; 2. Margaret, married to John Cunninghame of Craighends, and has issue; 3. Anne, married to Sir William Bruce, Bart. of Stenhouse, and has issue. The eldest son is the present

XIII. Sir William Cunninghame Fairlie Bart. of Robertland and Fairlie—has been twice married—no issue.

Arms—of ancient *Robertland*—were, (as in *Nisbet*,) *Argent*, a shake-fork, *Sable*, betwixt a hunting horn in chief; and two castles in the flanks, *Sable*. The modern, which I have not seen, will probably be quartered with the arms of *Fairlie of Bruntzfeld*: *Or*, a lion rampant, and in chief, three stars, *Gules*.

Robertland is in the parish of Stewarton, about a mile east by north of the town; the old mansion was a remarkably lofty square house of six stories; but was lately demolished.

Fairlie, a shewy modern mansion, is situated on the south banks of Irvine water, about two miles and a half west of Kilmarnock.

NOTE.—The *Cunninghames* spell their names differently; as—

Cunninghame, by Glencairn, Corsehill, &c.

Cunninghame, by Caddel, Monkredding, &c.

Cunningham, by Baidland, Clonbeith, &c.

Cunningham, by Glengarnock, second series—to the great annoyance of the printers, and correctors of the press.

Dunlop of Dunlop.

THIS family is of very ancient origin, though the line of succession, in the more early part of its history, is in some places broken through, and in others is supplied more by induction, than by direct evidence. The first of them that occurs in the course of my investigations, is

I. Dom. Gullielmus de Dunlop, who appears in a notorial copy of an inquest, in the charter chest of the burgh of Irvine, in 1260, in a cause betwixt that burgh and Dom. Godfredus de Ross, [see p. 38.] The next is

II. Neil Fitz-Robert de *Dulap*, who in 1296 appears in the *Ragman Roll*, whom *Nisbet* conjectures to have been of Dunlop. There is a considerable distance in time from this Neil, to the next I have met with, namely,

III. John de Dunlop, who in 1407 has a charter from Hugh de Blare, (see p. 81.)—The next in succession, probably was

IV. Alexander Dunlop of *Hunthall*, whose identity is ascertained by a transaction of his grandson, as aftermentioned. He was probably the son of the preceding, and father of

V. John Dunlop of that Ilk, who was father of Robert Dunlop of *Haplant*, whose daughter, soon after the year 1500, was married to

Hugh Maxwell of Auldhouse. [See *Renf.* p. 283.]—As there was no John of Dunlop, after the next in succession, for nearly 200 years, the time in which he lived must have been as here stated; for John, (No. III.) was too early to correspond to it.

VI. Constantine Dunlop of that Ilk, must have been, I presume, son of the preceding. In 1483 he has a transaction respecting the *entry* of the lands of Hunthall, that had been in arrear since the time of his grandfather Alexander Dunlop. From the time in which he lived, it should appear, that Janet, daughter of Dunlop of that Ilk, who was married to James Stewart, sheriff of Bute, was the daughter of this Laird of Dunlop. [See *Brown's Gen. Tree.*]—The next in the family writes is

VII. Alexander Dunlop, in all probability, the son of Constantine. In 1489 he was appointed by Parliament (among other Lords, as they are termed) to collect the by-gone rents and casualties of the crown, in Stewarton and Kilmarnock, along with Alexander Boyd, doubtless of the Kilmarnock family, as we find him, soon after, permanently established Chamberlain of that barony. [See *Records of Parl.* lately published.]

VIII. Alexander Dunlop, (son of the preceding, it is to be presumed,) in 1537 is in

possession of the lands of Hunthall or Dunlop, and of the presentation of the parish and patronage of Dunlop church. By a charter under the Great Seal, in the reign of Queen Mary and protectorship of Arran, he settled his estate on his five sons in succession,—James, William, Constantine, Robert, and Andrew. He died about the year 1549.

IX. James Dunlop of that Ilk, his eldest son, succeeded him, and his retour is dated in the year 1549. He was succeeded by his son,

X. James Dunlop of Dunlop, in 1596. He married Jean, daughter of Sommerville of Cambusnethan, (descended of Sir John Sommerville of Cambusnethan, son of John, third Lord Sommerville, by Mariota, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington; *cir.* 1488); by whom he left four sons: 1. James; 2. John, first of Garnkirk; 3. William, of Bloak, and probably of Millhall in the parish of Eaglesham: which, for several generations, was possessed by a family of Dunlops, descended of that Ilk, by a brother of Thomas Dunlop of Househill, [see *Sempill's Hist. of Renf.* p. 218;]—and 4. Thomas, first of Househill; [see *Renf.* p. 45.]—He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. James Dunlop of that Ilk, in 1617. He married Dame Margaret Hamilton, widow of a Bishop of Lismore, by whom he had a son,

James, that did not immediately succeed him, as the estate, through some family arrangement not explained, went, on his father's resignation in 1633, to his uncle, John of Garnkirk, though it should seem in trust only; for, in 1638,

XII. James Dunlop, son of James, obtains a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Dunlop, on the resignation of his uncle John, in his favour. He married Elizabeth Cunninghame, daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Corsehill, by Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk; by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Alexander, his successor; and 2. John, of whom no more is said. The daughters were, 1. Jean, who in 1674 was married to William Ralston of that Ilk; 2. Marion, who married David Montgomery of Lainshaw, and had issue; as is instructed from the histories of these respective families.—He appears to have been a warm supporter of the Presbyterian cause, and to have had his share of sufferings accordingly: being often, not only heavily fined, but even imprisoned, in these execrable times. For some reasons not mentioned, this gentleman made also a temporary alienation of a considerable part of his lands; disposing them to the Earl of Dundonald, in life-rent, and to Lord Cochran in fee—in all probability as a screen from

forfeiture, this happening about the *Pentland-hills* time, in 1667. In *Wodrow's History* he is included in the number of several Ayrshire Lairds, who were imprisoned in 1665, and not liberated till 1667, and then only in consequence of granting a bond to keep the peace, under a heavy penalty; his penalty in particular being rated at 12,000 merks.—When he died is not stated; but he was succeeded by his son,

XIII. Alexander Dunlop of that ilk. He also was a sufferer for the same cause. *Wodrow* relates, that he was imprisoned on the 30th July 1683, on suspicion of being concerned with the *Bothwel Brig* covenantors—was compelled to give up a part of his estate, and to give a bond for £12,000 to appear in Nov. next;—was indicted anew in April 1684, but when called, the diet against him was deserted *simpliciter*. He married Antonia Brown, daughter of Sir — Brown of Fordel, by Dame — Scott, (afterwards Lady Rowallan,) in 1667, on which occasion his father made over to him the valuable possessions of Muirshields, Over and Nether Oldhalls, Galloberries, and the barony of Peacockbank.

XIV. John Dunlop, son of Alexander, succeeded him in Dunlop. In 1684 he got a disposition to the lands that had been settled on his father Alexander; and in 1685 the Earl of

Dundonald resigned to him those lands of which he got a conveyance from his grandfather James; and in 1687 he had an adjudication against his same grandfather, by which he got possession of all his estates. In 1688 he got part of them erected into a free barony, by the name of the barony of Dunlop. Who he married, does not appear; but William Kelso, the first of Dan-kieth, about this time, married Mary, the daughter of John Dunlop of that ilk: who must have been the daughter of this Laird of Dunlop. He died about the year 1706, when he was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. Francis Dunlop of Dunlop, who is so designed among those gentlemen who, on the 26th March 1707, were called upon to witness the deposition of the Scottish Regalia in the Castle of Edinburgh. He was the youngest of five brothers of the preceding. There were also two sisters.—Of the four other brothers nothing is known, but that one of them went out in the unfortunate expedition to Darien, and was never more heard of. The eldest sister, Margaret, was married, first, to William Fullarton of Fullarton, being his third wife without issue, and whom she survived, and was many years an annuitant on that estate. She was married secondly to Sir Robert Denham, Bart. and left two sons; 1. Robert, who succeeded to the title and estate;

went into the Royal Navy, and had the command of a ship against the Spaniards, and fell in action, early in life ; 2. Alexander, went into the army—was sent to the West Indies—fell into bad health there, and lived only to land in Britain.—The youngest married an English gentleman of the name of Brewster, who was forfeit in the *ill times*. She likewise left two sons, both of whom were put into the church, and left families. These four boys, losing their parents in infancy, were educated at Dunlop, with Francis Dunlop's own sons.

He married first Susan, daughter and sole heiress of Leckie of Newlands, by whom he had three sons ; 1. John, of whom afterwards ; 2. Hugh, who died a student at Glasgow College in his 17th year ; 3. Alexander, Major of the Inniskillings, which he commanded on the unfortunate expedition to Carthage in 1741, from which, on account of bad health there contracted, he was obliged to retire, and died on his return to Britain unmarried ; and a daughter, Antonia, married to Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Craigie, but died without issue. Secondly, he married a daughter of Sir — Kinloch of Gilmerston and widow of Charles Campbell, by whom he had two daughters : 1. Magdalane, married to Robert Dunlop, an officer in the R. N. (and left two children,—a son, Robert, a Lieut. in

the R. N. has a family; and a daughter, Frances Magdalane, married to her cousin, John Dunlop, See below.) 2. Frances, who died unmarried. His last lady, Mrs. Campbell; had a daughter by her first marriage, who was married to Sir Robert Myrton, Bart.

XV. John Dunlop of Dunlop, on the resignation of his father, Francis, in 1748, was infeft in the estate. He married Frances Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart. (by his first wife, a daughter of Colonel Agnew of Lochryan,) by whom he had seven sons and six daughters: 1. Francis, died young; 2. Sir Thomas, who succeeded to the estate of his maternal grandfather, and took the name of Wallace of Craigie; 3. Alexander, died young; 4. Andrew, and 5. James, of both of whom afterwards; 6. John, was in the Army, but early retired on half-pay; married his cousin Frances Magdalane, as above, (by whom he has had seven sons and four daughters; 1. John-Andrew, writer in India; 2. Robert, in the West Indies; 3. Henry, advocate; 4. Wallace-Francis, a Lieut. in the East India Company's Military service; 5. Anthony, a merchant in Bombay,—and two boys who died young. The daughters are unmarried;) 7. Anthony entered the Navy early in life. (He married Ann, daughter of ——— Cunningham, Esq. brother of

Sir William Cunningham, Bart. of Fairlie, by whom he has four sons, and three daughters still in childhood.) The daughters, besides one who died young, are, 1. Agnes Eleanora, married to Joseph Elias Perochon, a London merchant, son to the very eminent Lisbon merchant of that name, and brother to Edward Perochon, many years British Consul at Lisbon; 2. Susan, married to James Henry, a French gentleman, had a son who possesses his father's property near Bourdeaux—is married, and has one child, a daughter; 3. Frances, married to Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Barnbarrow (had five sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, an Officer in the Guards, went to the West Indies as his uncle's aid-de-camp, and died a few days before him: 2. John, the present representative of the family; 3. James, was in the R. N. and perished in the Queen Charlotte, when she was burnt off Leghorn on the 17th March 1800, only 24 officers and 144 seamen escaping; 4. Patrick, Major in the East India Company's service; 5. Henry Stewart, advocate. One daughter died in infancy, and three remain unmarried;) 4. Rachel, married to Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Mountgreenan; and 5. Keith, unmarried. The fourth son,

XVI. Andrew Dunlop, succeeded in 1784, on his father's resignation, to the estate of Dunlop;

(his only remaining elder brother Sir Thomas, the second son, having succeeded to the estate of Craigie.) He served in the American war, during which he attained to the rank of Major; in 1795 he raised a Regiment of Horse, called the Ayrshire Fencible Cavalry, which he commanded, till they were reduced in 1800. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, and died a Brigadier-General in command of the troops, in the island of Antigua, in the year 1804. He was succeeded in the estate by his next brother,

XVI. James Dunlop, the present Laird of Dunlop, or of that Ilk, a Lieut.-General in the army, and representative in Parliament, for the third time, of the county of Kirkcudbright. He married Julia, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Esq. a younger son of Baillie of Monkton, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, still in childhood. (See p. 36.)

Arms.—*Argent*; an Eagle with two heads displayed, *Gules*; *Crest*, a Dagger in a dexter hand, erect.—*Motto*, *Merito*.

Dunlop House is situated behind a small hill covered with wood, about half a mile east from the village. It is a fabric of pretty ancient standing, with the date 1599. It is partially fortified, in the spirit of ancient times; but is nevertheless possessed of great accommodation, with several elegant apartments.

Dunlop of Hapland.

(*afterwards of Boreland.*)

THIS family was a very early cadet of Dunlop ; having branched off from the main stock, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Robert Dunlop of Hapland, son of John Dunlop of that ilk, had a daughter married to Hugh Maxwell of Auldhouse, soon after the year 1500, [see *Renf.* p.p. 283 and 306.] In 1573 there is a John Dunlop, who was retoured heir of entail, to his uncle Adam in these lands. In 1600, David Dunlop of Hapland exchanged with Patrick Cunninghame, the estate of Hapland, for that of Boreland, and that property remains with his descendants to this day. The family lately diverged into two branches, by marriage of two heiresses portioners. Thomas Reid of Balgray married Jane, the youngest, and has lately erected a handsome modern house on his part of the property. Andrew Brown of Craighead, who married Mary, the eldest, retains the original mansion, lately rebuilt, on the banks of the Glazert, (about half a mile below the village of Dunlop,) in a remarkably pleasant situation.—Baillie Dunlop, and Mr. Robert Dunlop, merchant, both in Irvine, are sons of this family.

There was a *Dunlop of Craig*, a cadet, at an

early period, also of the Dunlop family. In 1576 it belonged to William Dunlop, heir to his grandfather Adam Dnnlop of Craig; but of this branch I find no more recorded, except negatively, that it did not belong to them in 1618, when a David Mylne was retoured heir to his brother in it, the minister of Dundonald. There are many *Dunlops* in Ayrshire, among all ranks in society; but none, besides these mentioned, of old standing, as landed proprietors,

Eglintoun of Eglintoun.

THE account of this ancient family is thus introduced by *Crawford*, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, under the title of *Montgomery, Earl of Eglintoun*:—

“*Eglintoun* is the name of a lordship and castle in Airshire, from whence its owner took a denomination, *tempore regis Malcomi, Bryce de Eglintoun*, son and heir of *Eghun Lord of Eglintoun*, who acquired certain lands from the community of the village of Irvine *quas Radulphus, filius et hæres quondam Hugonis de Eglintoun, dedit communitati, et Burgensibus dicte villæ datum in vigilia sancti Matthei, anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo quinto*; from

whom, in a continued series, descended *Sir Hugh de Eglintoun* of that Ilk, who was Justiciary of *Lothian, anno 1361.*"

From this account, by the learned and diligent author, whose researches into the origin of ancient families were unequalled by any writer in his time; it should appear that though the genealogy of this very ancient root of the Eglintoun family has not been traced out in one unbroken line, yet it admits of being arranged in a somewhat regular order; thus—

1. Hugh, who is the most remote ancestor mentioned, may have flourished in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, (inter 1057 et 1093,) and probably was one of those Saxon barons, who took part with that prince, and accompanied him on his return to his native country, with an armed force, to overthrow the domination of the usurper *Macbeth*. This, however, is hazarded merely as a probable conjecture; but whatever time he lived in he was succeeded by

2. Radolphus, or Ralph, his son and heir—who, from what is mentioned as above, by *Crawford*, gave some lands to the community and burgesses of the town of Irvine. No date specified.—The next in order mentioned, is

3. Eglun, Lord of Eglintoun; but who does not appear to have been the son of the preceding, or it would assuredly have been so stated.—

Either he himself gave his name to the place, or it must have been given to it by a preceding *Eglun*; and, which should lead us to conclude, that this family was of Saxon origin, from the the name being of Saxon etymology, similar to *Egfric*, *Egfride*, *Egfrithe*, and *Egbert*: a prefix to names common among the Saxons of those days. He was succeeded by his son and heir, as above,

4. Bryce de Eglintoun, who is particularly identified, in a charter dated in 1205, and as having acquired some lands from the town of Irvine; which charter was seen by *Crawford*, little more than 100 years ago, among the charters belonging to the burgh; and may perhaps be among the writs of that town still, though I have not myself been able to discover it.—The next that occurs is

5. Rauff, or Rodolphus de Eglintoun, who appears in the *Ragman Roll* in 1296. He might have been the grandson of Bryce, last mentioned.—The next mentioned is

6. Sir Hugh de Eglintoun of Eglintoun, who in the reign of David II. was invested in the high-office of Justiciary of Lothian, (or of that part of Scotland besouth the Forth, there being in those days only one other Justiciary, whose province was that part of Scotland benorth the Forth.) This Sir Hugh might have

been the son of the preceding. It should seem that he was twice married: first to the daughter or sister of Godfredus de Ardrossan, the last male of that line, [see *Ardrossan*,] with whom he acquired that property, and by whom he had a daughter, of whom afterwards. Secondly, he married Egedia, half-sister of Robert II. King of Scots. This lady was the widow of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, who must have been dead before 3d. April 1370, as, in a legal deed of that date, she is secured in a part of her *terce*, by her son. (See *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 373.)—It does not appear that he had any issue by her; and after his death, she was married to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, to whom she had children. Sir Hugh de Eglintoun is supposed to have died soon after 1378, when he had a gift of 500 merks sterling from Robert II. [*Eglinton Writs*,] as he does not appear in any record after that year. His only child,

. 7. Elizabeth de Eglintoun,* married Sir John

* It is said, both by *Crawford* and by *Nisbet*, that this lady, the daughter of Sir Hugh de Eglintoun, was, by Egedia, half-sister of Robert II. But this could not be. For Hugh de Montgomery, the eldest son of the marriage, must have been a man in full vigour of life when he was slain at the battle of Otterburn, (Chevy Chase,) in 1388; and the second son, John, was at least full Major in 1387, (see *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 494 col. 2) which shews, that the marriage of his parents could not have been later than in 1365. But the first husband of the lady Egedia (Sir James de Lindsay) was living in 1357; and, for any thing known, might have been living for

de Montgomery of Eaglesham, who in consequence of her rights, became also Lord of the baronies of Ardrossan and of Eglintoun; and the issue of that marriage, lineally descended, retains still all these three great properties, undiminished, as held at present by Archibald the thirteenth Earl of Eglintoun, and seventeenth generation from the last Sir Hugh de Eglintoun. (See *Montgomery, Earl of Eglintoun.*)

Fairley of Fairley.

THIS ancient family, now extinct, is descended from Robert de Ross, a branch of the Rosses of Tarbet, who, in the *Ragman Roll*, p. 29. (see *Nisbet*, Vol. II.) are stated to have been proprietors of the lands of Fairley, in the neighbourhood, from whence they took their name. It appears probable, that they arose about that period, and continued afterwards to flourish through many generations, and were connected with most of the leading families in the west, as appears evident from our local histories. But as I have not been able to

some years longer; so that it was impossible that his widow could have been married so early to Sir Hugh de Eglintoun, as to have had a daughter to him, marriageable in 1366.

procure a perusal of the writs of the property, I must content myself with such notices of them, as have incidentally fallen in my way from other sources.

About the year 1540 there was a John Fairley of Fairley, whose daughter Marion, (relict of Thomas Boyd of Linn, brother of Lord Boyd,) was married to James Stewart of Bute, ancestor of the present Marquis of Bute.

David Fairley of Fairley, probably succeeded this John Fairley of that Ilk. He married Catherine, eldest daughter of Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirny, by Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had three daughters: 1. Margaret; 2. Marion, married to John Stewart of Ascog; 3. Elizabeth, married to Robert Boyd of Portincross, (see p. 114,) and had issue.

Margaret, the eldest of these co-heiresses, was married to Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Crawford, eldest son of William Crawford of Drumsoy, and who by some family arrangement succeeded to the whole property and became Fairley of that Ilk. In 1596 he, Robert Crawford, now called Fairley of Fairley, was served heir to his father, William Crawford of Drumsoy, (see *Retours* lately published.) It should appear that he was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Fairley of Fairley, who, about the

year 1605, married Marion, daughter of Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill. It should seem that he was succeeded by his son,

Robert Fairlie of that Ilk ; for in 1655 Robert Fairlie of that Ilk was retoured heir to his father, Robert Crawford, alias Fairley, in the £10 land A. E. of Fairley. And, again, in 1661, Adam Fairley was retoured heir to his father Robert, in these lands. The next I find any notice of, was William Fairley of that Ilk, whose second son John, married Barbara Mure, the heiress of Caldwell, [see *Renf.* p. 43.] about the end of the seventeenth century, but of this marriage there was no issue. [See *Renf.* p. 308.] The elder son, whose name is not even mentioned, must have been the last of the family. He having no successor of his own, alienated the property, about the year 1700, or soon after, to David, Earl of Glasgow, with whose descendants it still remains.

This, the ancient barony of Fairley, is situated in the parish of Largs, on the coast side, betwixt the small brook of Kelburn on the north, and the similar water of Fairley on the south ; on the banks of which, about a quarter of a mile up from the sea beach, on the brink of a deep and romantically wooded ravine, stands Fairley-Castle. It is a square tower of moderate dimension, still pretty entire, though from the stile

of its architecture, it must be little less than 400 years old. It commands one of the finest views on the Frith of Clyde.

It may be proper here to remark that there existed (and still maternally exists) another family of Fairlies, who, since the extinction of this original family in Cunningham, have assumed the distinction of that ilk, or chief of the name; though there is reason to believe that they are no-wise connected with it, but altogether a distinct race. These are the *Fairlies* of Braid and of Bruntsfield in the vicinity of Edinburgh, stated by *Nisbet* to have been descended (carnalis) from King Robert II.—to which the *arms* they bore may be construed to allude, see p. 330. What the *armorial bearings* of this family were, I have not been able to find a trace.



Fergushill of Fergushill.

THAT this was a family of considerable note, and of no little antiquity, appears from an inquest held at Irvine, more than 400 years ago, in 1417, where Robert de Fergushill de eodem, appears in the list of a highly respectable Jury of landed proprietors, in a question betwixt that town and William Fraunces of Stane, (see p.

14.) At this time too, Fergushill was a more extensive property than it is at present, as I have had occasion to know, from a perusal of some of its ancient writs. It is probable, also, that this family was of a still more ancient era than the above date, as the practice of assuming names from their lands had become universal with proprietors more than 150 years before that time.

Of the succession in this family, I have, however, but little information. In the year 1596 I see a retour—Robert Fergushill, heir to his father John Fergushill of that Ilk. This is probably the same Robert Fergushill who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, which Laird of Craufurdland died in 1603. There is another retour dated 18th Aug. 1625—Robert Fergushill, heir to his father Robert Fergushill de eodem, and whom we may conclude to have been the son of that marriage. A full copy of this inquest is among the writs of Mr. Glasgow of Mountgreenan, to whom Fergushill now belongs. It was taken at the burgh of Irvine, before Thomas Randell, depute Baillie of Cunninghame, *per nos probos et fideles homines*, Alexander Cunninghame, sen. of Corsehill, Bryce Blair, younger of that Ilk, John Craufurd of Craufurdland, Alexander Cunninghame, younger of Corsehill, Gabriel

Porterfield of Hapland, William Cunninghame, younger of Clonbeith, John Montgomery of Cockilby, William Dunlop, younger of Craig, Adam Cunninghame, younger of Auchendarvie, Mr. Gavin Blair of Auldmuir, Stephen Whyte, Baillie in Irvine, James Scott, younger, Baillie there, John Peebles, feuer of Knadgerhill, and others.

Fergushill was alienated by this family to their relatives the Crawfords, soon after the Restoration.—Whether Captain R. H. Fergushill, of the Royal Ayrshire Militia (in 1816), was the representative of this family, or not, I do not know.

Fergushill; for its situation, &c. see p. 209, 212.

Fraser of Knock.

THIS family was of considerable antiquity—highly descended, and was allied, through intermarriage, to the first families in the west also.

The first of them who possessed Knock, was John Fraser, third son of Hugh Fraser of Fairly Hope in Tweeddale, and of Lovat in the north, and who settled here in the reign of Robert III. very soon after the year 1400. [See *Lovat Peerage*.]

In 1417 Alexander Fraser of Knock is upon the inquest at Irvine, (see p. 14.)

About the year 1520 John Fraser of Knock married Margaret, only child and heiress of Sir John Stuart of Glanderston, fourth son of John, first Earl of Lennox, by Marion, sister of the first Lord Sempill; and in 1549, his daughter Jean, by this marriage, was married to John Boyle of Kelburn, by whom he had issue, the ancestors of the present Earl of Glasgow, and of the Cunninghames of Caddell; the first paternally and the latter by maternal descent.

About the year 1570 Patrick Crawford of Auchnames married a daughter of Fraser of Knock, and his son by this marriage, William Crawford of Auchnames, had a son, Patrick Crawford of Auchnames, one of whose daughters was married to Fraser of Knock. See the history of the Auchnames family, p.p. 172 & 173.

In 1572 there was a curious contract betwixt Brisbane of Bishopton and John Frizel or Fraser of Knock, regarding a proposed intermarriage betwixt their respective families, and which marriage, it appears, took place. (See p.p. 139 and 140.)

This family, after living in considerable splendour for about 250 years in Knock, began to decline towards the middle of the seventeenth century. The lands of Quarter and Routinburn,

part of the original estate, were first alienated in 1630 by James Frazer, then of Knock. In 1674, four daughters of Alexander Fraser, the last of Knock, were served heirs portioners to their father in these lands; which in the following year 1675, were sold to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurely, whose grandson, in 1696, sold them to the Kelburn family; but in a few years afterwards, they were exchanged by David, Earl of Glasgow, with the Laird of Brisbane, for the lands of Killingcraig and others; and they make still part of the property of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane.

Knock is situated on the coast side of the parish of Largs. The old mansion is about two miles north from that town, set down on the top of a steep acclivity, within 100 yards of the sea, under the screen of some fine old timber. It is in a ruinous state, but has evidently been a house of considerable accommodation, and enjoying one of the most picturesque of views.

There is hardly any person now of the name in the neighbourhood. There was, till of late, a Fraser of Hangingheugh, in the vicinity of Largs, supposed to have been a cadet of this family; but that property has also been disposed of.

Glasgow of Mountgreenan.

THE Rev. John Glasgow, a distinguished minister of the church of Scotland, was ordained to the charge of the parish of Kilbirnie, on the 16th Aug. 1688, where he remained till his death in 1721. He married Jean, eldest daughter of John Cunninghame of Wattiestoun, (grandson of the last Sir *David* Cunninghame of Robertland, and grandfather to William Cunninghame of Auchinskeith, who in 1778 was served heir male to that Sir David, (see p.p. 328, 329;) by whom he had issue,

Robert Glasgow of Pudevenholme, and other lands, part of the estate of Glengarnock. He married Margaret Allan, by whom he had issue (besides a daughter, Janet, married to William Cochrane of Ladyland,) a son,

Robert Glasgow, now of Mountgreenan. He went at an early period of life to the island of St. Vincents, where he acquired a considerable property, which he still retains. Returning home, about the year 1779, he afterwards purchased the estate of Mountgreenan, of which he took a considerable part into his own management, and by a liberal system of cultivation, has greatly improved it; while, with much good taste, and the most judicious arrangement, he

was embellished it with a great extent of plantations, that are flourishing in the most vigorous manner. In the same spirit of decoration and improvement, he erected upon it, a few years ago, an elegant and stately mansion, in a fine commanding site, overlooking from amid its own woods a great extent of the mainland, together with the isle of Arran and intervening Frith of Clyde and its numerous shipping, and having the rock of Ailsa (nearly 800 feet high) in full and distinct view, though more than 30 miles off.

He married Rachel, daughter of John Dunlop of that ilk, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart.

Situation.—Mountgreenan House is in the parish of Kilwinning, about three miles east from that town and four miles north from Irvine. For the ancient house of Mountgreenan, (see p. 325.) This estate formed, in ancient times, part of the extensive domains of the great family of de Morville; from whom it seems to have been conveyed to a branch of the family of Ross, their vassals. The last of these that is mentioned in the parliamentary records is, “Sir John the Ross of Mountgrainen,” in 1491. After this it had become part of the Halidome of Kilwinning. In 1583, it was bestowed by the commendator, on his own son Alexander Cunningham, in whose family it remained till 1697,

when, on the forfeiture of Thomas Cunninghame, it was acquired by Hugh Stevenston, Clerk of the Privy Council. His posterity in 1778 sold it to John Bowman of Ashinyards, who in 1794 sold it to the present proprietor.

Hamilton of Grange.

THIS appears to be among the earliest cadets of the Ducal house of Hamilton, being descended from Walter, the second son of Sir David, *filius Walteri de Hamilton*, the third in the line of succession from Gilbert de Hameldun, the founder of the family. This is attested by *Crawfurd*, by *Douglas*, and by *Wood*—all agreeing that this Walter, son of the above Sir David, (by Margaret, daughter of Walter Lesley, Earl of Ross,) was the progenitor of the Hamiltons of Camskeith; whilst *Crawfurd* further asserts, that, *Hamilton of Grange, in Ayrshire*, was the representative of the Camskeith Hamiltons. (See the respective *Peerages*.)

Walter, the second son of Sir David, does not, however, appear to have had any particular designation: only *Wood* states, that he is probably the same who had a charter from Robert.

III. of a tenement in Edinburgh, (inter 1390 et 1406.) [See Vol. I. p. 693.]

What follows, in this account, is taken from the family Writs, down to the end of the seventeenth century; and from thence to the present time, from family communications.

The first who appears in the family writs, is

I. David Hamilton of Camskeith, who has a charter of the lands of Blairmead, from his uncle (*patruus*,) Alan Hamilton of Lethberd, which was confirmed by the Over Lord, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, at Peebles, on the 29th Jan. 1411. This Alan must have been his father's *cousin-german*, by the father's side, (as *patruus* indicates, rather than *uncle*;) and we find, in the *Hamilton* history, at the time,—that Walter, the asserted progenitor of the family, was a brother's son of John Hamilton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, and who, it is natural to suppose, would have a son named Alan, and who, most likely, was this very Alan of Lethberd in question,—and the property was acquired by the father of John in 1323, and would be a very ready appanage for a younger son or grandson. Be that as it may, the next in order is

II. James Hamilton of Cambuskeith, who is served heir to his father David, in those lands,

in 1436. He married Marjory, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Preston, by Margaret, daughter of Sir James, afterwards Lord Hamilton, [see *Renf.* p. 294,] by whom he had his successor,

III. John Hamilton of Camskeith, who married Marion, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

IV. Alexander Hamilton of Camskeith, who was served heir to his father John in 1489. He married Marion, daughter of Sir Adam Cunningham of Caprington, by Isabel, daughter of Sir Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, (see p. 230,) by whom he had a son,

V. John Hamilton of Camsketh, who, in 1542, appears in the *Scots Acts of Parl.* as one of the curators of John Hamilton of Fynart. He married Margaret, daughter of Cunningham of Legland, by whom he had a son,

VI. John Hamilton of Cambuskeyth, who was served heir to his father John in 1546. He married Catherine Farquhar, daughter of the Laird of Gilmilscroft, by whom he had two sons: 1. John; 2. William, (afterwards Sir William Hamilton of Sorn.) He was succeeded by the eldest,

VII. John Hamilton of Cambuskeyth, who was served heir to his father John, in the lands of Cambuskeith, in 1561, and to his grandfather

John, in the lands of Pophill, Burnhill and others, near to Craufurdland and Kilmarnock Castle, on the 1st May 1572. He married, first Jane Montgomery, daughter of the Laird of Hazlehead, by whom he had his successor; secondly, he married Janet Stewart, daughter of Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, by whom he had a son David, of whom afterwards. He was succeeded by,

VIII. John Hamilton of Cambuskeyth, son of the first marriage, who, on the 3d. Nov. 1603, is retoured heir to his great grandfather (John No. V.) in the lands of Overmure and Carlincraigs. He married Janet, daughter of William Cunningham of Caprington, (by a daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar,) by whom he had no issue. His brother-in-law, William of Caprington, got a charter under the Great Seal, in 1598, of the ten pound land of Cambusketh, (see Caprington,) said to have been obtained not in the fairest manner; but which did not, any more than Caprington itself, remain long with this branch of that family. On the death of this gentleman, without issue,

VIII. David Hamilton, his brother, became the representative of the family. He was first designed of Ladyton, and afterwards of Grange, which has continued to be the family title ever since. These lands he had acquired from his

father in 1571. He married Marian, daughter of Geo. Campbell of Stevenston-Campbell or Ducathall, (by Jean Hamilton his spouse,) by whom he had a son,

IX. Alexander Hamilton of Ladieton, who, on the 10th Jan. 1616, is retoured heir to his father David in the lands of Grange, [see *Retours* lately published,] in the Bailliewick of Cunninghame. He married Elizabeth Crawford, niece of the Laird of Lochnoris, by whom he had two sons : 1. John, who died young ; 2.

X. Robert Hamilton of Grange, who, on the 19th Dec. 1661, is retoured heir to his father Alexander in these lands. He married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of the Laird of Neilsland, by whom he had a son,

XI. John Hamilton of Grange, who married Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of the Laird of Craufurdland, (by Janet Cunninghame, daughter of the Laird of Craigends,) by whom he had two sons and six daughters, (see *Craufurdland*.) Of the daughters, Margaret, in 1675, was married to Robert Hunter of Kirkland, second son of Hunterston, and of which marriage the present family of Kirkland is descended ; (see under that title.) He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XII. John Hamilton of Grange, who, in 1677, was retoured heir to his father John, in

the lands of Grange. In 1685 he acquired part of the lands of Stevenston-Campbell from Robert Cunninghame of Auchenhavrie; and about this time also he acquired the barony of Stevenston-Cunninghame from the Glencairn family; the mansion house of which, Kerilaw, under the name of *Grange*, became, from this time forward, the residence as well as the title of the family. He married Rebecca Cunninghame, daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Craighends, by Janet, daughter of William Cunninghame of Ashinyards, by whom he had issue, a daughter, Janet, married to William Warner of Ardeer, and an only son,

XIII. Alexander Hamilton of Grange, who succeeded him, and married about the year 1730 Elizabeth Pollock, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk, by Annabella, daughter of Walter Stewart of Pardovan, by whom he had issue, nine sons and two daughters: 1. John, 2. Robert, successively Lairds of Grange; 3. Alexander, of whom afterwards; 4. James, a proprietor in the West Indies, and father of General Hamilton, the celebrated statesman, and patriot in the United States, who fell, greatly regretted, in a duel with a Mr. Burr; 5. Walter; 6. George—both died unmarried; 7. William, married Jean, daughter of Robert Donald, Esq. and had issue; 8. Joseph; and 9. William, who

died in infancy;—one of the daughters also died in infancy; the other, Elizabeth, was married to Alexander Blair, Esq. surveyor of the Customs at Port-Glasgow, and son of William Blair of Blair, and had issue.

Alexander Hamilton (No. XIII.) was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. John Hamilton of Grange, who died unmarried, when he was succeeded by his brother

XIV. Robert Hamilton of Grange, who dying also unmarried, was succeeded by his nephew, the son of

XV. Alexander Hamilton the third son, who married Rachel Cunninghame, daughter of James Cunninghame of Collellan, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married Robert Cunninghame of Auchendarvie, and had issue, [see *Auchendarvie*;] 2. Margaret, married the Rev. Thomas Pollock, minister of Kilwinning, and has issue; 3. Joanna, married Edward M'Cormick, Esq. advocate, late sheriff depute of Ayrshire, and had issue; 4. Jane, died unmarried.

On the death of Robert Hamilton of Grange as above, which happened in 1774, his immediate younger brother, Alexander, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by the only son as above,

XVI. Alexander Hamilton of Grange, Ad-

voeate, and Lient.-Colonel of the late 2d Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *Argent* (for the earldom of *Ross*;) betwixt three cinque foils, *Ermine*, (for *Hamilton*;) Crest, an oak tree proper. Motto, in an escroll above, *Viridis et Fructifera*.

Grange, from which the family formerly took the title, is in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock. But when they acquired Kerilaw in the parish of Stevenston, they transferred the name to their new place of residence. The present manor place is an elegant modern mansion, beautifully set down amid its fine woods and plantations, about half a mile north from Stevenston, commanding one of the finest views in Cunninghame.

Damilton of Holmhead,

(formerly of Aikinhead.)

THIS family is derived from the Ducal house of Hamilton, thus:

Sir John de Hamilton, grandfather of the first Lord Hamilton, who was so created in 1445, married Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, ancestor of the Earls of Morton, by whom he had three sons; 1. James,

his successor; 2. David, who founded the family of Dalsersf; and 3. Thomas, "of whom descended the house of Raploch, out of which issued the Hamiltons of Torrence, Stanhouse, Woodhall, *Aikinhead*, Dechmont, Barns, and several flourishing branches in the kingdom of Ireland, of which the Earl of Glenbryssall was the head." These are the words of *Crawfurd*, whose authority in such matters is well established; and in this he is followed by *Wood*, in the *Peerage*, a work compiled from the most authentic of sources, only, Mr. *Wood*, for *Aikinhead* substitutes *Holmhead*, the modern designation of the family.

The first of this family who appears under the designation of *Aikinhead*, was

I. James Hamilton of *Aikinhead*, who is called by *Crawfurd* the grandfather of that James Hamilton of *Aikinhead*, who lived in the time in which he wrote his *History of Renfrewshire*, which was first published in 1710. [See *Renf.* new edition, p. 30.] His words are, speaking of the lands of *Langsyde*, "part of which is the property of James Hamilton of *Aikinhead*; by purchase of James Hamilton of *Aikinhead*, his grandfather, who was a merchant in Glasgow and Provost of that city; and a younger son of Robert Hamilton of Torrence, who was descended of a younger brother of that noble fa-

raily of Hamilton." This is sufficient evidence of the descent of this family from that of Terrence, which was descended from Raploch, and that again from the Ducal house itself.

The time in which this James Hamilton of Aikinhead lived, is found from the records of the city of Glasgow, in which it appears that he was Provost, from 1614 to 1617; from 1621 to 1623; and from 1627 to 1629. It appears further from a charter of part of the lands of Langsyde, in the parish of Cathcart, and shire of Renfrew, to himself and Elizabeth Adam* his wife, dated 10th Jan. 1616, as in the Great Seal Register. He died before the 28th Dec. 1683, as on that day his son,

II. Robert Hamilton of Aikinhead, was served heir to his father, James Hamilton of Aikinhead, in part of the lands of Langsyde. Whom he married, does not appear; but he must have died before the 10th of Oct. 1649, when his son was served heir to him in the same part of the lands of Langsyde. This son was,

III. James Hamilton of Aikinhead, who, in the lifetime of his father Robert Hamilton of Aikinhead, had a charter from him, of the lands of Aikinhead, (probably on the occasion of his

* There still remains in the family a beautiful damask tablecloth, in fine preservation, that has this gentlewoman's name upon it—a valuable relic, at least 200 years old, of the housewifery of former times.

first marriage,) dated 11th May, 1647. He had also charters of the lands of Hagton-hill and Bogtoun, in the county of Renfrew, in 1662 and in 1663; in the Great Seal Register. This is the James Hamilton of Aikinhead who was living when *Crawford* wrote his History, but was dead before it was published, as he died in the year 1709. He is mentioned several times by *Wodrow*, in the history of the troubles of the Church of Scotland, from whence it appears that he was greatly harrassed and persecuted in the *bad times*, from 1664 till 1676, inclusive; being often and severely fined, because his tenants attended conventicles, and because he himself would not attend his parish curate. Besides being twice fined in the fourth part of his rents, and several occasional fines of eighty guineas and upwards, he was at one time imprisoned nineteen weeks in Edinburgh tolbooth, and, on another occasion, decerned to ward himself in the prison of Inverness, where he lay for a year and a half. But this last harsh proceeding no wise intimidated him to compliance, so that the council were at last fain to let him, and other gentlemen there, return to their own homes, at the request of the Bishop of Ross, who observed, "that they did more mischief to the cause of the prelacy in the north, than they could do in their own houses at home."

This gentleman was thrice married; and, what is not a little singular, had thirty children in all: twelve by the first wife; eight by the second, and ten by the third. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John Porterfield of that ilk; the second, —, name not mentioned; the third was Margaret, daughter of James Muirhead of Brediesholme, (cadet of Lauchop, by Grizel, daughter of James Hamilton, of Westport, (descended from Hamilton of Silvertonhill.) By this lady he had five sons and five daughters;—but no sons by the first two.

Of his numerous family, I have accounts of six only:—a son, of whom afterwards; and four daughters, who were married: 1. Lillias, to her own cousin, James Muirhead of Brediesholm; 2. Mary, to Mr. Maxwell of Morriston; 3. Margaret, to Mr. More of Cairnhill; 4. —, to Mr. Buchanan; and a 5th, who died unmarried.

IV. James Hamilton of Aikinhead, eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded his father in 1709. In 1702 and 1704 he appears as a commissioner of supply for the county of Renfrew, in which he is designed—*younger* of Aikinhead; his father, who must have been an aged man at the time, having probably declined to act. He married Mary, daughter of John Govan of Hoggonfield, by whom he had a son, who succeeded him; and two daughters, who

were married: 1. Mary, to Patrick Bell of Cowaddens, and had issue; 2. Lilius, to Henry Woodrop of Dahmarnock, and had issue.

V. James Hamilton of Aikinhead succeeded his father, who died in 1740. He married Marion, daughter of Major Robertson of Earnock, by whom he had two sons: 1. James; 2. John, who went to India;—and four daughters; 1. Elizabeth; 2. Mary; 3. Marion; and 4. Anne, married to David Marshal of Neilsland.

VI. James Hamilton, now of Holmhead and various other possessions in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, succeeded his father, James Hamilton of Aikinhead, who died in 1770.—He resides chiefly in Ayrshire, in an elegant and commodious villa at Ardrossan, which he built in 1812.

Arms.—*Gules*, a hunting-horn betwixt three cinque foils, *Argent*. *Crest*, a hand grasping a sprig of green oak. *Motte*, *Virebo*.

[NOTE.—There seems to have been another family distinct from this, and descended from the Hamiltons of Hags, that were for one or two generations (inter 1546 et 1599) designed of *Aikinhead*. But this is only one instance, among many, that could be given, of different families of the same name, though no-wise connected, that at different periods have possessed the same lands, or had the same designations. Of such,

examples are already stated in this work—in the Cunninghames of Glengarnock, and in the Cunninghames of Bedland, and also in that of Fairley of Fairley. It is an occurrence, however, that is very ready to bewilder genealogists, when their only source of information may be from charters or other recorded deeds—though otherwise considered to be the most authentic of all evidence.]

Hamilton of Ladyland.

THE first of the name of Hamilton that appears, in the lately published *Retours*, as proprietor of Ladyland, was John Hamilton, who, in 1690, was retoured heir to his father, Capt. William Hamilton of *Ladyland*, in the five merk lands of Over and Nether Ardochs, in the regality of Kilwinning. This family of Hamilton of Ardoch had been possessed of that property, in the vicinity of Kilwinning, for some generations previous to this. In 1633 Magister Gavin Hamilton was retoured heir to his father James Hamilton, of Ardoch and other lands near Kilwinning, and of Rouchbank and Crummock near Beith. In 1637, James Hamilton is retoured heir to his father, Gavin Hamilton, in

these different properties, who was still called Magister Gavin, probably from having been a minister, as it was usual in those times so to distinguish a churchman. Whether this last James was the father of Captain William Hamilton of Ladyland, does not quite appear; but that this William was of the same family of Ardoch, appears incontestable, and in all probability the direct lineal descendant of Magister Gavin.

Though the first retour that is published of the Hamiltons of Ladyland is dated in 1690, yet they were in possession of it a considerable time before, as is apparent on part of the old mansion still remaining, in which their name is inscribed, of date 1669. John Hamilton, who was retoured in Ladyland in 1690, sold the property to Alexander the ninth Earl of Eglinton, a few years before the year 1718, and the Earl sold it soon after to Wm. Cochran of Edge, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, whose sasine was put on record Jan. 8th 1718. After which he went to the north of Ireland to an estate which he had purchased there. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw, Bart. of Greenock, by Jean, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had a numerous family. Of these, in the female line, the descendants remain still in that country, in affluent and

respectable circumstances. When he died, is not mentioned; but he was succeeded by his son,

William Hamilton. He sold the property in Ireland; and, returning to Scotland, purchased the estate of Craighlaw, in the shire of Wigton, from the former proprietors of the name of Gordon. He married his cousin, Isabella, daughter of M'Dowal of Logan, and took up his residence in the mansion of Craighlaw, till his death in . Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his only brother,

Charles Hamilton of Craighlaw. He resided in Irvine, where he was Collector of the Customs, and was Provost of that town for twelve different years—two years and two years alternately, from 1758 till 1782 inclusive. He married Sarah M'Dowal, another of the ladies of Logan, by whom he had several children. Of these a daughter, Anne, married John Peebles, Esq. in Irvine, a Major in the army, (who is most honourably made mention of, in the late excellent account of Highland Regiments, by Colonel David Stewart of Garth,) to whom she had an only child, Sarah Peebles, married to Colonel John Cunningham of Caddel and Thornton. Mr. Hamilton died in 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Hamilton, Esq. of Craighlaw, M.D. who resided in Kilmarnock house, and died

there in 1798. He married the only child of Edward Cairns, Esq. of Girstonwood, in the county of Kirkcudbright, by whom he had two sons and ten daughters. He was succeeded in Craighlaw in Galloway, in Garvoch in Renfrewshire, and in some valuable lands in the vicinity of Irvine, by his only remaining son,

William Hamilton, Esq. of Craighlaw, &c. Lieutenant in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons or Prince of Wales's Hussars. One of the daughters, Catherine Hamilton, married, on the 5th Sep. 1815, William Cochrane, Esq. of Ladyland, (to whom she has two daughters, Agnes, and Janet-Glasgow,) the ancient property of the family, which, from this occurrence, is likely to be inherited by their descendants. For the family of Cochrane of Ladyland, see p. 157.

Arms of Hamilton of Ladyland—Gules, a mullet betwixt three cinque foils, all within a border waved, *Argent*. Motto, *Honestus pro patria*.

Hamuil of Roughwood.

“IN the reign of William the Lion (inter 1165 et 1214) a *Walter de Hamule* settled in Lothian, where he obtained lands.” This is taken from *Chalmers's Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 592, and he

quotes *Chart. Newbottle*, 92, as his authority. Whether this family be derived from this early Anglo-Norman settler, there is no evidence to shew; only, it seems to be not improbable.—In the same reign, a *Walter de Mulcaster*, of the same origin, settled in the neighbouring territory of Giffin, as appears from the same authority. But of his race there is not even a tradition;—the following circumstances, relative to the Hammils of Roughwood, is copied verbatim from the account of *Cunninghame* p. 289, published in 1820, and which was verified by the writs of the family.

“ This estate appears to have been separated from Giffin, by a grant to a very ancient family of the name of Hammil, at a period prior to the acquisition of Giffin, by Sir Hugh de Eglinton in 1371. In 1452, there is also a charter from John de Lyddale, Dominus de Bradestane (before mentioned,) to Robert de Hommyl of Roughwood, containing a confirmation of previous and older grants, to that family. This estate in 1600 belonged to his descendant, Hugh Hammil, some of whose family accompanied Hugh Montgomery of Bradestane to Ireland, and settled there; and of these are descended several respectable merchants in Dublin at this day; and Dr. Hammil, Physician to the Emperor of Russia, is understood to be descended

from the same. Hugh Hammil of Roughwood, in 1643, married Catherine, daughter of William Ralston of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Anna. Matthew sold this estate, about the year 1736, to Robert Shedden, and afterwards died unmarried. Anna married Robert Montgomery of Craighouse, whose great-grandson, Robert Montgomery, Banker in Irvine, now represents the family of Hammil of Roughwood."

Arms of Hammil, as engraved on the front of the house.—Quarterly; first, *Gules*, a mullet, *Or*; second, *Azure*, a crescent, *Argent*; third, *Argent*, a shake-fork, *Sable*; fourth, *Gules*, a fleur de lis, *Or*.—Crest, a fleur de lis. Supporters, two serpents, pendant et vigilans.

This property is in the parish of Beith, about a mile westward of the town. It belongs now to William Patrick, Esq. W.S.



ADDITIONS, OMISSIONS, AND CORRECTIONS.

PAGE 85.—John Blair, younger, of that ilk, had also a daughter, Marion, who was married to Quintin M'Adam of Grimat, in 1656.

P. 89.—John Blair, No. XV. besides his son William, had a younger son, Bryce Blair of Mott and Braidsorrow, The first of these properties he, and his spouse Margaret Brown, sold to Hugh Montgomery of Broomlands. This place, I apprehend, was what is now called *Carmelbank*; and that Margaret Brown had been the heiress of it. Braidsorrow returned to the family of Blair, as appears from p. 91.—William Blair, No. XVII. must have died about the year 1715, as appears from the payment of the annuity to the dowager, Lady Margaret Hamilton, from the crop of that year; which, for the first time, came through the hands of his son-in-law Mr. Scott.—Magdalene Blair (see p. 91.) in 1710 made a will, respecting her moveables, in favour of her husband Mr. Scott; but must have lived at least three or four years longer—for her son, William Blair, (see p. 94,) was not dead in 1732, as erroneously stated: for in July 1734 he, with the advice and consent of Mr. Scott, his father, grants a charter of confirmation to Bryson of Groatholm, reserving Dalgarvan Mill;

which shews, that he was still in minority; but in the same year, on the 23d of Nov. he grants a charter, to Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, of the 12 merk 3s. 4d. land of Cathcart and Goldley,—reserving the one merk land, called the Holme of Cathcart; without either advice or consent of any person; which shews, that he had now become major—of course he must have died soon after this, for, it is certain, from other circumstances, that his brother-consanguinean, Hamilton Blair, was of Blair in 1736.—[*Blair Writs.*]

In 1655 Robert Fergushill of that Ilk has an assignation to Hew Campbell's liferent of Ducat-hall. [*Blair Writs.*]—This shews that to that time, at least, the Fergushills were in possession of Fergushill. (See p. 351.)

In 1585 Adam Cunninghame of Auchenharvie disposes Outer Muir to Blair of that Ilk. [*Blair Writs.*]—This shews an intervening Laird betwixt Nos. V. and VI. of that family.

In 1566 Gavin Hamilton of Ardoch is witness to a charter of Walker of Dalgarvan. [*Blair Writs.*]—This shews a more remote ancestor of the Hamiltons of Ladyland than appears in p. 361; bringing them nearer to the time

mentioned by *Douglas*, who in the *Pterage*, p. 328, refers to a charter in 1426, shewing that the Hamiltons of Ladyland are descended from David, next brother to James, first Lord Hamilton.

P. 293—*add to the last line*—It is not probable; that there existed here any lay-mansion, before that time: as, prior to that period, the lands of Carlung appear to have been in the possession of the church; for in a charter of the barony of Kilbryde they are described as “the ten pound land of the collegiate church of Kilmaurs, within the parish of Kilbryde,” [*Auchnames Writs.*]

P. 126, line 3. from the bottom, *after* possessions *add*—I have since discovered that in the parish of Dalry there are two small parts of Auchingree, and of Pitcon, possessed by proprietors of the name of Boyd.

P. 374, line 4. after the first word, *Mathew*, obliterate the remaining part, and substitute—“who married a daughter of the Rev. Hugh Peeblis of Mainshill, minister of Lochwinnoch, by whom he had a son Hugh, and a daughter Anna, Hugh sold”—and so on as in line 5.

It is probable that John Homel, who in 1260

(see p. 14.) appears on an inquest at Irvine, was of this family.

P. 295, l. 17. *for* Alexander, of Corsehill, *read* John.

301, l. 11. *for* Penelope, *read* Margaret, married to Mr. Craig.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A. No. 1.—See p. 54.

Cotemporary, also, with this Ninian, was Patrick Ballenden (or Bellenden) of Auchinoul, father of Thomas Bellenden, Justice Clerk, and Director of Chancery, whose charter of these lands, 26th March 1499, is the first writing referred to in the account of the Bellenden family in the *Peerage*. [See *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 210.]—That account was written long after the family was extinct; and their honours and name had passed, by a new patent, on the resignation of William, Lord Bellenden, (in whom it terminated,) to his cousin John Ker, fourth son of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, an ancestor of the late William Bellenden Ker, fourth Duke of Roxburgh.

In *Douglas's Peerage*, p. 63, the name is said to have been assumed from the lands of Bellenden in the shire of Selkirk. Yet *Nisbet*, in his *Heraldry*, [p. 334. old ed.] is perfectly correct when he states the names of Ballenden and Bannatine to be the same; though the Ballenden family had laid aside the original arms, and had assumed those of the barony of Broughton (by Edinburgh,) of which they had obtained a grant, and as one of their supporters, a lady holding a pair of scales, in allusion to the high judicial situation held by them; of whom Thomas, Sir John, and Sir Louis, were successively Justice Clerks.

In fact this family, as well as that of Bannatyne of Newhall, (of whom James, afterwards Sir James, became a Judge of the Court of

Session, 14th Feb. 1526,) appears to be a branch of the Bannatyne of Corrhouse; as seems abundantly evident from a charter on record, 4th Dec. 1568, by John Bannatyne of Corrhouse, of the lands of Allerstocks and Logolt, in the barony of Kilbride and county of Lanrick; by which he grants these lands, “Dilecto meo filio, Jacobo Bannatyne, inter me et quondam Isobellam Hamilton meam sponsam, legitime procreatam, suisque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis quibus deficientibus Gulielmo Bannatyne etiam meo filio, inter me et Mariorum Talifer, nunc meam sponsam, procreato suisque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus deficientibus, *Ludovico Bannatyne, filio legitimo quondam Joannis Bannatyne de Auchinoul milites Clerici Justiciariæ, suisque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus deficientibus meo dicto Joanni heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque* :” thus calling Louis, afterwards Sir Louis of Auchinoul, to this part of his property, as he had probably done by other deeds to his principal estate of Corrhouse, immediately after his own sons and in preference to all the female descendants of his family—a circumstance which seems very clearly to indicate, that the Auchinoul family were, failing his own sons, the nearest branch of his own; and gives every reason to suppose, that Patrick, the father of Thomas, the first, and grand-father of John, the second Justice Clerk, of the family, had been an immediate son of the family of Corrhouse. Consistently with which supposition, it may be noticed, that though in the catalogue of the Lords

of Session, Sir John is inserted as Sir John Ballenden, his father's name is entered Thomas Bannatyne.

But in truth, in the entries in that catalogue, and all public records for a considerable way down, it will be found agreeably to the opinion of *Nisbet*, that no distinction is made between these names. Thus the immediate successor of Sir John Ballenden of Auchinoul, is marked in the catalogue, (10th April 1577,) Mr. Thomas Ballenden of Newtyle; and the successor of this Thomas, (14th Aug. 1591,) also Thomas Ballenden of Newtyle;—yet, in *Thomson's Register of Special Retours*, 26th May 1596, we find Jacobus Bannatyne hæres magistri Thomæ Bannatyne unius senatoris Collegiæ Justiciæ; and in his *Register of General Retours*, 25th March 1619, Magister Jacobus Bannatyne, unius commissariorum Edinburghi, served tanquam hæres avi Jacobi Bannatyne of Newtyle.

No. 2.—See p. 58. line 5.

Connected with the differences settled by this decret arbitral, it may be observed, as appearing from a manuscript History of the Isle of Bute, by Mr. *John Blane*, late Sheriff-Clerk of that County, that a few years after Ninian Bannatyne had come under the bond of Manrent (1538) to the Earl of Argyle, James Stuart, sheriff of Bute, who, at that time held lands of considerable extent in the island of Arran, had, from what cause it does not appear, become obnoxious to the Earl of Arran, then Regent, and his brother-in-law the Earl of Argyle; and that the quarrel had given occasion to some violent proceedings against him; in the course of which

he had, in 1549, entered into a contract for alienating these lands to the Regent.

Mr. Blane who had no doubt seen it among the papers of the Bute family, mentions a process for reduction of that contract brought by his son in 1579, setting forth, among the grounds of reduction, "that his father was compelled to make the alienation through just fear and dread of his life, he being herried, spoilzied and shut up in the castle of Rothsay, by James M'Donald and Alister M'Lean, the Regent's dependants, because he would not sell the said lands; and thereafter beseiged by Bannatyne of Kaimes, at the direction of the Earl of Argyle, the Regent's brother-in-law, and taken by him, herriod, spoilzied, and driven out of the country."

Connected with these transactions, it may be noticed, as somewhat remarkable, that at this time John Bannatyne of Corrhouse was the brother-in-law both of the Regent and the Earl of Argyle—being married, as will be seen in *Wood's Peerage*, art. *Duke of Hamilton*, to Lady Isabel, the Regent's eldest sister; while the Earl of Argyle had married Lady Helen, the second—the third, Lady Joanna, being married to the Earl of Glencairn.

NOTE B.—See p. 191.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE CRAWFURDLAND HISTORY.

I.—*Commission, &c.* "REGINA."—"We for the gude trew and thankful service done to our dearest umquihill [deceast] Mother the late Queen Regent of our Realm of Scotland, be our weel belovit clerk Mr. Archibald Craufurd,

and for the gude service we hope he still shall do us in tymes coming, we therefor and for others divers and reasonable causes and considerations moving us, have receivit and be yr present-receives him in the same office he held in our dearest mother's tyme, wt sicklike salary as he had of her, and his entrie to be yerto next and immediately after our arriving in our realm, and from thence to continew in the said office wt the sum of three hundert marks yr for continued ay and quhile he be providit of ane benefice of greater value. In witnes whereof we have subscribit this with our hand and causit affix our signet at Joinville the seventeenth day of April, the zeir of God one thousand fyve hundert threescore and ane zeir. Subscribed, MARIE."

The impression of the signet is affixed to this document, bearing a regal crown, and the *arms* in the shield, being that of France, from her marriage with Francis II., of France, being, azure, three fleurs de lis Or; two on chief and one on base; so that the fleur de lis on the sinister chief point, and the half of the fleur de lis on the base, are obscured by the *arms* of Scotland.

II.—*Inventory.* Item Imprimis tua blew damaiss capis [caps] stripit wt gold. Item, tua reid welnouss [velvet caps or coverings] champit [perhaps intermixed] wt gold. Item, ane fyne caipe of claith of gold on blew welnouss feild. Item, three black welnouss carpis [perhaps carpets] for ye mort ane of them studit wt gold. Item, tua tunikillis [small coats or vests] wt ane chesabill of blak welnouss for ye mort stand wt three albis annits stolis [long vests or robes] and sarnonis and purse. Item twa auld alter

towalls. Item ane frontole, and ane pendikill [tassel] of black welnouss studit wt gold. Item four tunikillis, twa chesabillis of fyne clayth of gold, wt three albis stolis sarnanis annitts and purse. Item ane mess buik of parchement wt ane nobt artiphenate of parchement. Item ane coffer wt lok and key within the qlk thair is pt of this foresaid garniture. Item ane pendakill of silk ane frontoll of clayth of gold and purpour velvat. All this geyr receivit be me Sernais varlot of Chalmer to our Soverane at hyr command ye 11me daye of Janver anno 1561 (viz. 1561–1562) before me David Lamerol.

There follows in the French language the acceptance of the above ornament by "Sernais de Conde, vallet de chambre de la Royne." His subscription is dated a Lilleboun 11me de Janvier 1561.

It is remarkable that in the above Inventory no mention is made of crucifixes, or images of any kind: if such had been in the chapel the zeal against Popery was then so great, that the chapel would have been immediately destroyed. Also there is no mention of the sacred vessels, some of which were perhaps contained in the coffer.—*Keith*, p. 407, says, that in June 1567, after the Queen had been committed as a prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, "Alexander Earl of Glencairn went to the palace of Holyroodhouse, accompanied by his own servants only, and demolished the chapel, with all its ornaments and furniture."

III. — *Acquittance, &c.* We James Erl of Murray Lord Abernethy and Regent of Scotland grantis me to haif ressavit be the handis of

maistr Robert Richartson Tresurer fra ye handes of maistr Archibald Craufurd Parson of Eaglesham this sylver work under qlk he had in keeping of the Quenis Maijeste.

Item imprimis ane sylver chaless with the paterly [border] gylt. Item twa syliver chandelaris gylt. Item ane watter fat [vase] wt ane watter stik [spout] gylt. Item ane syliver bell gylt. Item ane purse with ane boist gylt. Item ane cowip [cup] wt ane cower [cover] and ane sayer [salver] gylt. Item ane crowat wt ane lyd gylt. Item ane flakkon [flaggon] wt ane charger gylt. Item twa hall crowatts, and discharges the said maistr Archibald hereof be this our acqtance subscribit wt our hand at Edinbroch the thirteenth daye of November in the zier of God 1567 zeirs.

JAMES REGENT.

NOTE C. No. 1.—See p. 208.

“One of the Kings of Scotland, James the II. or III. travelling incog (as was the frequent custom of the former) in the neighbourhood of Cramond-Bridge, was attacked by a gang of gypsies, then very numerous in Scotland. The King long bravely defended himself, but his resistance availed him little against so many assailants, for he was at last brought to the ground; when a husbandman, of the name of Howison, who was threshing in a neighbouring barn, hearing the noise of the scuffle, came out, and seeing one man attacked by so many, gallantly sided with the weaker party, and dealt such lusty blows with his flail among the gypsies as speedily put them to flight. The stranger being thus rescued from his perilous situation, was conduc-

ted by the farmer to his humble dwelling, where he requested a basin of water and a towel, to remove the blood and stains of the broil.—This being procured, the peasant, at the same time rendering his assistance to his guest, afterwards placed before him such refreshments as his house afforded; and suspecting, from some peculiarity of his dress which appeared when he had thrown aside his cloak, that the stranger was a person of some distinction, he placed him, in token of respect, at the head of his board. This was strongly resisted at first by the disguised King, but as stoutly insisted on by the sturdy farmer, who declared, “he was master here,” and his guest was obliged to comply. Before departing, the stranger, after many thanks, invited his deliverer to visit him in Edinburgh, and directed him to enquire at the Castle for “ane James Stewart,” who would gratify the curiosity he had expressed of seeing that fortress. “Wow, man,” said the farmer, “but I would like to see the Castle!” perhaps considering this a remuneration sufficient for the assistance he had afforded. At no distant day he availed himself of the invitation, and, presenting himself at the Castle-gate, was, to his great astonishment, ushered into an assembly of nobles and courtiers, among whom, much to his relief, he speedily recognised his old friend *James Stewart*. The King disclosing himself to him, expressed his gratitude for the signal service he had rendered and bestowed upon him the lands of Braehead, which at that time, were crown lands, and occupied by the worthy husbandman himself. The Reddendo in the charter, *Servitium Lavacri*, seems

to be corroborative of this traditionary account ; whilst the Supporters of the *arms*, two husbandmen, one holding a basin and a napkin, and the other a flail, tend still further to confirm it.

NOTE C. No. 2.—See p. 328.

RETOUR OF SERVICE OF ROBERTLAND, AT
EDINBURGH, 3D AUG. 1778.

JURORS: Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Sir George Colquhoun, Sir John Whiteford of Whiteford, Sir William Cunninghame of Caprington, Sir William Maxwell of Monreath, Sir John Gordon, Gen. John Houstoun, in the service of the states general, Col. George Gordon, do. James Cathcart, Esq. of Carbieston, Adv. C. M'Dowal, Esq. of Crichen, Adv. W. Wallace, Esq. of Sauchrie, Adv. George Ferguson, Esq. Adv. Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Culvenan, Adv. James Hume, Esq. of Gammel Shiels, and John Hunter, Esq. W.S.

“ Qui jurati, dicunt ; quod, quondam dominus David Cunninghame de Robertland baronettus, abavus Gulielmi Cunninghame de Auchinskeith latoris præsentium, filii natu maximi, demortui Gulielmi Cunninghame de Auchenskeith, qui fuit filius natu maximus demortui Joannis Cunninghame in Wattiestoun, postea de Auchenskeith, qui fuit filius natu secundus demortui Christian Cunninghame, et qui fuit filius natu secundus dicti domini Davidis Cunninghame de Robertland, obit ad fidem et pacem serenissimi Domini nostri Regis. Et quod dictus Gulielmus Cunninghame lator præsentium est legitimus et propinquior hæres masculus dicti quondam domini Davidis Cunninghame de Robertland, sui avi.”

ted by the farmer to his humble dwelling, where he requested a basin of water and a towel, to remove the blood and stains of the broil.—This being procured, the peasant, at the same time rendering his assistance to his guest, afterwards placed before him such refreshments as his house afforded; and suspecting, from some peculiarity of his dress which appeared when he had thrown aside his cloak, that the stranger was a person of some distinction, he placed him, in token of respect, at the head of his board. This was strongly resisted at first by the disguised King, but as stoutly insisted on by the sturdy farmer, who declared, “he was master here,” and his guest was obliged to comply. Before departing, the stranger, after many thanks, invited his deliverer to visit him in Edinburgh, and directed him to enquire at the Castle for “ane James Stewart,” who would gratify the curiosity he had expressed of seeing that fortress. “Wow, man,” said the farmer, “but I would like to see the Castle!” perhaps considering this a remuneration sufficient for the assistance he had afforded. At no distant day he availed himself of the invitation, and, presenting himself at the Castle-gate, was, to his great astonishment, ushered into an assembly of nobles and courtiers, among whom, much to his relief, he speedily recognised his old friend *James Stewart*. The King disclosing himself to him, expressed his gratitude for the signal service he had rendered and bestowed upon him the lands of Braehead, which at that time, were crown lands, and occupied by the worthy husbandman himself. The Reddendo in the charter, *Servitium Lavacri*, seems

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Desiderata

To have an account of those ancient families, — highly respectable, in their time, who are either now extinct, or have ceased to have connexion with their respective properties, in this county, namely:—

Barclay of Busbie

Blair of Haily

Boyd of Boushaw, of Pinkil, and Troobrig

Campbell of Barcreochhill; of Boigstarroch; of Cowfaldshaw; of Glaisnock; of Killoch; of Kinganclough; of Shenkinstoun; of Skeldon; and of Stevenstoun.

Crawfurd, of Camlarg; of Craufurdstoun in Carrick; of Drongan, or Balgregan; of Liffnorris, or Lochnorris, and of Toppingzean

Cunningham of Collelan, and Cunningham of Previck

Dunlop of Craig

Fairlie of Over Munnock

Fraunces of Stane

Fallerton of Little Dreghorn

Kelso of Nether Kelsoland

Langmuir of Langmuir

Lockhart of Barr

Logan of Logan

Lynne of Lynne

Monfode of Monfode

Montgomery of Boreland, of Brigend, and of Broomlands

Mowat of Busbie

Neiven of Monkreddan

Wallace of Auchans, of Shewalton; and of
Sundrum

Ross of Galston
Shaw of Haily, afterwards of Sornbeg

A regular genealogy of them in succession is not now to be looked for; but any information, bearing on their particular history, or even but stating the time when they died out, or alienated their property;—and—if known—who now represents them, will be gratifying communication, addressed to me, (by private conveyance) at Bower-Lodge, Irvine.

G. R.



END OF VOL. I.

Printed by E. Macquistan, Irvine.

Sir William, No. 11. married
the heiress of the potent family
of Denniston.

His second son William was
of the Glencairn family in the
Peerage.]

THE CUNNINGHAMES OF
Cairncuran, Robertland,
Ashinyards, Bedland, —
and from Bedland mo-
dern Auchenhavrie.

Archibald, the 2d son,
is a direct descendant.

14 Robert, 2d Earl, was
living in 1492.

13 Alexander, 1st Earl
of Glencairn, was
killed in 1488.

12 Sir Robert, was liv-

Robert,
1160.

1 WARNEBALD,

About the year 1140 received
from Hugh de Morville, the
villam of Cunninghame, near
Kilmaurs, which he and his pos-
terity assumed as their surname.



